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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Machinery Bars Strikes

Hull Offers Trade Resolve

Austria May Call Otto King

Siam Moves Under New Head

Post May Gird Globe—Asleep

AMERICA'S new industrial recovery machinery proves that it can settle serious labor difficulties. Railroad executives and railroad labor leaders, at the behest of Joseph E. Eastman, Federal Railroad Coördinator, sign an agreement to extend the present 10 per cent wage cut from Oct. 31 to June 30, 1934. This disposes of the conflict which saw the executives demanding a further cut of 12½ per cent and the workers demanding that wages return to scale. On the same day a general strike of the workers in 40 hosiery mills at Philadelphia is averted. Owners and workers heed an appeal of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins that the strike be called off and the differences be negotiated under the new laws—In both these cases employers and employees fall in fully with the Government's recovery plans.

¶ The American delegation is busy at the World Economic Conference. Vice-Chairman Cox goes from Prime Minister MacDonald to Minister Bonnet explaining the latest Roosevelt instructions on currency stabilization, while Chairman Hull offers a tariff resolution to the economic commission. This resolution declares against extreme economic nationalism, holds that embargoes and restrictions should be removed, tariffs reduced and discriminatory features kept out of agreements. The American effort is to persuade Europe that progress can be made with other leading matters even without currency stabilization—But Europe, politely awaiting the arrival of Professor Moley, is full of incredulity.

¶ The National Association of Credit Men finds liquor racketeers are transferring their rackets more and more into legitimate business. The convention in session at Milwaukee reports that the clothing and food industries in particular are feeling these new criminal operations. H. E. Chasmar, fraud expert, declares commercial fraud during the past year has cost the American people $3,860,000,000, sufficient to relieve the national unemployment crisis. A federal drive against bankruptcy frauds is under way. Concealed asset systems injure the whole credit field. The credit men glimpse the remedy—Organized society can defeat organized crime.

¶ Europe rings with a proposal to restore the Austro-Hungarian monarchy with Prince Otto as King. Favoring are some wishing to prevent absorption of Austria by Germany. Premier Mussolini of Italy is credited with originating the proposal. Premier Gömbös of Hungary is said to have assured the German Government he would never consent. France is said to be not unfavorable. Stout opposition comes from the Little Entente, which prefers even Anschluss to a revival of the Hapsburgs—But those who do not wish Chancellor Hitler to gather in Austria are grimly determined, too.

¶ Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Austrian Premier, may save Austria's independence through his sheer ability to make and hold powerful friends. This cherub-faced son of peasants, less than five feet tall, is a popular man in the W. E. C. He secures the loan Austria requires, throws the German delegates into confusion with a speech in which he blandly quotes Schiller on the difficulties caused by bad neighbors, and adds more triumphs to that recent one in which he outwitted von Papen and Goering in Rome and won Mussolini to Austria. Men of bulking form may lack force—It is the giants of thinking who wag the world.

¶ Siam moves off smoothly under its newest revolutionary masters. Phya Bahol, army commander who led the revolt that unseated the Cabinet, proclaims himself Chief Executive and issues a statement on a troublesome subject: "There will be no Communism in Siam so long as I am in power." He visits King Prajadhipok at his seaside palace at Huahin, assures him of the loyalty of the new Government, and that all banking and commercial contracts will be respected. The King approves convoking of the People's Assembly—He is a happy king who can sit undisturbed above the tides of revolution.

¶ Wiley Post will take off about July 1 in an effort to fly around the world in less than six days. He plans to clip three days from the record of eight days, 15 hours and 51 minutes set by him and B. Harold Gatty in 1931. For one helpful thing, he expects to keep on his course by means of an army radio equipment which will guide him straight toward any station from which he picks up signals. He will rely on his robot pilot, a gyroscopic steering device, to allow him to sleep as he flies—In another year some ambitious robot will be flying a plane around the world without a man.

Dunlap Defeats U. S. Champion In British Amateur

Wins, 2 and 1, in Sixth Round From Somerville; Tolley Wins

HOYLAKE, Eng., June 22 (AP)—George T. Dunlap Jr. of New York today eliminated C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, Canadian holder of the United States amateur golf title, in the sixth round of the British amateur golf championship, 2 and 1.

Dunlap had advanced into the sixth round this morning by defeating the British Walker Cup player, William L. Hartley of Chislehurst, 5 and 4; while Somerville eliminated Edward P. Kyle of Scotland, 3 and 2.

Cyril James Hastings Tolley, British champion in 1920 and 1929 and an American resident for several years, continued his way toward the final in the lower half of the draw with a 3-and-1 victory over A. C. Giles of Worplesdon.

John B. (Jack) Nash of London, Ont., followed Somerville out of the tournament, bowing to H. L. Holdon of Bowdon in a bitter 19-hole match.

Martin Schunck, little-known golfer from Sandwich, went into the last eight with a 5-and-4 victory over J. J. Cowan of Carlisle in the upper half of the draw. He won from Charles Thorpe of Buxton earlier.

Roger H. Wethered, title holder in 1923, was eliminated by another former champion, William Tweddell, 1 up in 19 holes, in the fifth round. Tweddell won the title in 1927.

A Scotch terrier added some merriment to the Dunlap-Hartley encounter, as he grabbed Dunlap's ball near the twelfth green and made off with it, Dunlap, Hartley and the caddies in close pursuit. Scrambling around through the rough, the dog evaded his pursuers, but finally tired of the sport and dropped the ball, which Dunlap then dropped as near as possible to its original position.

Tolley barely escaped elimination in the morning as H. N. M. Fogg, who put out the American, Charles F. Sweeny, yesterday carried him to 19 holes, before surrendering the match, 1 up.

Douglas Grant, American resident of London, followed Dunlap into the sixth round with a 6-and-5 victory over J. G. M. Sherlock of Cheshire. Results of other fifth round matches:

J. J. Cowan, Carlisle, defeated T. F. Ellison, Royal Liverpool, 5 and 4.

Michael Scott, Royal St. George's, defeated E. B. Tipping, Ashdown Forest, 2 and 1.

J. E. Gent, Bradford Moore, defeated J. N. Reynard, Troon, 7 and 5.

H. L. Holden, Bowdon, defeated J. W. Jones, Hendon, 1 up.

R. H. Hardman, Birkdale, defeated B. B. Bayliss, South Staffordshire, 4 and 2.

A. C. Giles, Worplesdon, defeated Andrew Jamieson Jr., Pollock, 3 and 2.

I. S. Thomas, Formby, defeated E. C. Hatton, Liverpool, 5 and 4.

R. Rutherford, Wimbledon, defeated H. G. Bentley, Hesketh, 3 and 2.

T. A. Bourn, Sunningdale, defeated R. W. Ripley, Banstead Downs, 1 up.

Japanese Renew Their Activities In Area South of the Great Wall

TIENTSIN, June 22 (AP)—Indications of renewed Sino-Japanese differences in North China became evident today. Despite a truce signed May 31, which specified the Chinese would police a neutral zone south of the Great Wall, Chinese military leaders now are charging that Japanese are causing large numbers of Manchoukuo troops to enter the zone for policing purposes.

The Chinese claims are upheld by foreign sources within the zone, which is about the size of Connecticut and extends north of a line roughly drawn from Peiping to the sea. These sources say at least 6000 Manchoukuo troops have come into the district south of the Wall in the last few days. Rail service east from Tientsin remains virtually paralyzed.

Observers hereabouts describe the situation as one which is not likely to result in untoward events immediately, but one which seems to indicate that renewed trouble south of the Wall is possible in a few months.

Russia May Cede Port

TOKYO, June 22 (AP)—The Nationalist organ, Kokumin, asserted today the question of the ceding of Vladivostok to Japan by Russia is likely to arise in connection with next week's parley here concerning the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan.

A Foreign Office spokesman, however, told the Associated Press that "we have never dreamed of such a thing."

The Monitor Index

Thursday, June 22, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Events Tonight 3
The Home Forum 7
Gratitude: Its Healing Power [With Italian Translation]
The Young Folks' Page 10
Radio Programs 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

What are the movies doing to children? The question is answered in "Our Movie Made Children," a review on the Editorial page.

The way liquor so far is playing its much-ballyhooed rôle in the economic recovery program is discussed in the editorial, "Liquor's Misery Wages."

How to use a small camera as a microscope is explained in "The Craft Shop" on the Young Folks' page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word puzzle, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Danubian Bloc Looms in Central Europe

Left—Keystone. Right—By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY CENTER OF TRADE MOVEMENT

Left—ARCHDUKE OTTO, Claimant to Hungarian Throne. Right—Map Showing Relationship of Countries Involved in Proposed Commercial Alliance—Nations of the Little Entente (Black), With Their Suggested Trade Allies, Austria and Hungary (Shaded).

Austro-Hungarian Union Plan Laid to Mussolini's Initiative

Restoration of Kingdom Under Prince Otto Proposed to Block Austro-German Anschluss—Régime in Hungary Opposes Il Duce's Move

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22—It is confirmed here that the proposal to restore the Austro-Hungarian monarchy with the Hapsburg Archduke Otto as King has been tentatively put forward and is now engaging the attention of numerous Governments of Europe. It is understood that the initiative came from Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy.

Il Duce, it is stated, holds the view that the best way of preventing "Anschluss" between Austria and Germany is to reëstablish the personal union which existed between Austria and Hungary until the end of the World War. Accordingly he approached M. Henry de Jouvenel, French Ambassador to Rome, who immediately transmitted the proposal to the French Government.

The question is still in its exploratory stage and is one which gives rise to many serious difficulties, but is nevertheless being seriously discussed. The French Government, it is learned, while not unanimous, is not averse to the plan, but at the same time is disinclined to press it in view of the uncompromising opposition of the Little Entente. The British Government which has also been approached is believed to take a line similar to the French.

Opposed by Hungarian Régime

In Hungary itself, however, the Mussolini proposal has given rise to the liveliest apprehensions on the part of the Gömbös Government and the Regent, Admiral Nicholas de Horthy. It now transpires that it was this question which caused the Premier, Gen. Julius de Gömbös to make a hurried journey to Berlin June 17, which caused so much surprise and which hitherto was unexplained. Premier Gömbös is understood to have assured the German Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, that he would not countenance it.

Nevertheless there is a strong legitimist movement in the country which would welcome restoration.

Similarly in Austria there is considerable sympathy for restoration at the present time, mainly because it would effectively put an end to the attempts of Hitlerites to force Austria into a union with Germany.

Forbidden in Peace Treaties

On the other hand Little Entente circles say in unmistakable terms they would oppose restoration with every means at their disposal, including, if necessary, military intervention, which, it is argued, would be permissible, as restoration is expressly forbidden under the peace treaties.

Actually the Little Entente, unlike its ally, France, appears to have far stronger feeling against return of the Hapsburgs in a reunited Austria and Hungary than against the Anschluss of Austria and Germany.

The Little Entente, however, is prepared to hold out a hand to both Austria and Hungary and welcome them in an economic union on suitable terms.

General opinion in diplomatic circles here is that while the proposal is a serious one, there are so many difficulties that realization is problematic.

Closer Economic Union Of the Danubian States Forecast in Paris Views

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 22—The proposed union of Austria and Hungary is understood to be the subject of important political conversations scheduled to take place here today and tomorrow between the French Foreign Minister, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, and Dr. Eduard Beneš, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Bosko Jevtich, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, and Signor Fulvio Suvich, Italian Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs.

The project for Austro-Hungarian union is reported in certain papers here to have been started by Signor Benito Mussolini. The present situation in Austria, and particularly the prospect of a National Socialist coup d'état, are believed to have persuaded the Italian Premier that the danger of "Anschluss," or union of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Latin America's Tuneful Music Rising to Wide Fame in Radio

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22—The tuneful, rhythmical music of Latin America—whistled, sung and played throughout the United States—is going on the air through 650 American radiocasting stations. Since 1930 sales of Hispanic-American musical compositions in this country are reported to have increased ten times over.

More and more are vocalists and instrumentalists from the southern countries gaining prominence in radio programs. In recent New York stage productions Latin-American stars, read of but not previously seen in the States, have been winning the enthusiastic approval from audiences considered the "most critical in the world."

At the instance of the Pan American Union, here, the Federal Radio Commission of the United States has allotted five short-wave channels for the exclusive use of the 21 member republics of the union. Usage of the channels called for the installation of a 10-kilowatt short wave transmitter in each of the southern countries, with special provisions for picking up musical programs radiocast between the hours of 6 p. m. and midnight from various points in the United States.

Recently the Pan American Union made a feature of the melodies of some 30 Latin-American composers. The concert was the sixty-sixth of a series begun in May, 1924. Twenty-one American nations listened in. Nine years ago a similar concert carried as far as St. Louis, a feat then to be marveled at. Radiocasting was an experiment during those days. But the other night, the first concert long ago forgotten, international wires, cables and messages poured in to the Pan American Union bringing congratulations and asking where the most popular of the compositions could be purchased.

Latin-American music, particularly that being played by an Army, Navy and Marine orchestra of 110 men, is tying the two Americas closer and closer together culturally at least. A United States Army officer, recently returned from South America, the other day declared: "Could Latin-Americans realize America's love for music, more cordial feelings would be forthcoming. One of the finest things that the United States could do would be to send a symphony orchestra on a Hispanic-American tour. Latin America has little comprehension of cultural America."

Mr. Franklin Adams, counselor of the Pan American Union, threw an interesting side light the other day on the popularization of Latin-American music abroad. It seems, he said, that during the Ibero-American Exposition of 1929 an American band made up of United States Army musicians went to Spain and gave 64 concerts. The band, before it left Washington, received new uniforms, instruments and flags, all from funds publicly subscribed. Upon its arrival in Spain the impression was "profound."

Curiously enough, Spain was not conversant with Latin-American compositions and this army band consequently became the first musical interpreter of music of the former colonial Spanish possessions. And such a good interpreter it turned out to be that the King gave a luncheon for the musicians and, after the luncheon was over, listened, amazed, while the band played Incan selections composed long before the first Spanish explorers had set foot in the New World. Today, in Madrid, an American music publishing house has a branch establishment selling Latin-American scores.

That this should have come to pass, and that the United States is wakening to the charm of southern

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Harvard Awards 12 Honor and 2148 Degrees in Course

Lindsay, de La Boulaye and Smith Among Those Who Receive the LL. D.

Honorary Degrees

Master of Arts

FRANCIS WELLES HUNNEWELL
Harvard Corporation Secretary since 1913

JOSEPH ROCHEMONT HAMLEN
President of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin

PHILIP HALE
Boston Music and Drama Critic

LOUIS EDWARD KIRSTEIN
Vice-president William Filene's Sons Co.

Doctor of Science

HARLOW SHAPLEY
Director of Harvard College Observatory

GEORGE DAVID BIRKHOFF
Perkins Professor of Mathematics at Harvard

Doctor of Divinity

HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK
Pastor of Riverside Church, New York City

Doctor of Laws

WILBUR LUCIUS CROSS
Governor of Connecticut

LEWIS WILLIAMS DOUGLAS
Director of the Federal Budget

ALFRED EMANUEL SMITH
Former Governor of New York

ANDRE DE LA BOULAYE
Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States

SIR RONALD CHARLES LINDSAY
Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States

Robes of scarlet and cowls of purple, gold, ermine, crimson, and emerald, denoting degrees from foreign universities, gave color to an otherwise solemn black procession this morning as 2148 degree recipients followed officers and administrators of Harvard University from Hollis Hall through the Yard to Sever Quadrangle.

As President of the university, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell presided over the 297th Commencement for his twenty-fifth and last time. Next year, Dr. James Conant will occupy the ancient Tudor throne chair which has been for nearly 300 years the seat of authority at Harvard Commencements.

Of the 2148 degrees conferred, 690 went to undergraduates in Harvard College, 550 receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts and 130 that of Bachelor of Science. More than a third of these graduated with honors in studies.

In the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 189 men won the degree of Master of Arts, 107 that of Doctor of Philosophy.

The Engineering School graduated 31 Bachelors of Science, 5 Masters of Science, 40 Masters of Science in Engineering, and seven Doctors of Science.

The Law School graduated 416 Bachelors of Law, 10 Masters of Law and 16 Doctors of the Science of Jurisprudence. Masters of Business Administration graduated from the Business School numbered 395, and two received degrees of Doctor of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Blinkers and Lights Blink and Fade Causing Mariners To Frame Protest

"Now you see it, now you don't!" Changes in lighthouse facilities along the Atlantic coast are taking place so rapidly that navigators are blinking faster than a cat with a sprig of fresh catnip. Atlantic coastwise mariners are beginning to admit that "the hand is quicker than the eye"—that is, the hand of the Lighthouse Department.

Lightships and light stations, gas and whistling buoys and other guides to navigation are being juggled around in unheard of positions and even in some cases are being eliminated entirely. It is all in the interests of economy, but navigators are beginning to protest.

An effort to crystallize sentiment among shipping people, and possibly marine underwriters as well, will be made tomorrow when ship masters, shipowners and others will hold a meeting to take steps to present a formal protest.

Time-honored "landmarks" are scheduled to be eliminated from Atlantic coast waters. Among the lightships to be replaced by lighted buoys are: Cape Lookout Shoals, Hen and Chicken, Hedge Fence, Fenwick Island Shoals, Bartlett Reef and the Sow and Pigs.

Drama Enlivens Dull Economics In Conference's Lighter Hours

Hero, Heroine and Villain Emerge on Stage, With Premiers as Chorus

Dramatis Personæ

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Above—MRS. LITVINOFF, the Heroine. Below—CHANCELLOR DOLLFUSS, the Hero.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22—Even though economics is called a dismal subject, and finance these days is even more dismal, the World Economic Conference has its lighter side. For one thing, it is rather like a play. It has a hero, a heroine—yes, it even has a villain.

The hero is Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Austria's heroic but pocket-size Chancellor. The heroine is Mrs. Ivy Litvinoff, the Russian Foreign Commissar's alert English wife, but she has a strong runner-up in the fair Miss Celeste Jedel, who is Prof. Raymond Moley's confidential secretary and preceded the American Assistant Secretary of State to London. And the villain—well, it is hardly proper in a newspaper published in the United States to suggest who most of the conference think is today's villain. What they will think tomorrow is another question.

Dr. Dollfuss sprang nimbly into the conference limelight on the first day. He hopped to London in a private plane. He emerged with flying colors from tiffs with the Hitlerites. He made a speech with pointed quotation from one of Germany's national poets, Schiller, which blandly urged the wisdom of good neighborliness. And he left London with the promise of a loan in his pocket. All these achievements guarantee heroism in these days.

Such spectacular feats induced a crop of Dollfuss mythology. These sagas turn on the Chancellor's size. They particularly delight Dr. Dollfuss himself. Moreover as one London essayist this week suggests, in more than one case smallness is concomitant with greatness. One tale recounts how in a heated moment of debate the tiny Chancellor sprang upon a chair in order to thump the table. But the best anecdote reverts

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Aroused Public Called Upon To Halt Racketeer

Credit Men Declare Bootleggers Branching Out Into New Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22—Liquor racketeers, finding their former field of operations overcrowded or less fruitful than desired, are transferring their activities to the realm of legitimate business and threaten to multiply the commercial fraud problems of credit men, unless curbed before they can get too well started. This is the concern of leaders attending the annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men here.

"Bootlegging is no longer confined to the liquor industry; it is bobbing up in the clothing field, in the food industry, and in other phases of legitimate business," said Mr. H. E. Chasmar, commercial fraud expert for the association, in an interview. "At the present time," he added, "racketeering is on the increase throughout the United States. If it is to be halted, there must be an aroused public consciousness against it.

"Fraudulent transactions in the commercial field during the past year cost the American people $3,860,000,000. Think of it! If that money could have been used for productive purposes, it would have been sufficient to relieve our national unemployment crisis."

A federal drive against bankruptcy frauds is in progress and already has resulted in many beneficial changes in the national bankruptcy laws, with still further changes being planned, said Mr. E. Don Ross, of Portland, Ore., president of the association, in an interview.

Crooked bankruptcy cases will be less common under improved bankruptcy laws now being drawn, said Mr. Ross. Lawyers of questionable character who encourage clients to declare voluntary bankruptcy to beat their creditors will be thwarted by the new legislation, he said.

"All too often," said Mr. Ross, "there is no need for clients to declare bankruptcy. When their cases reach court, it is discovered that their assets have disappeared. They have been transferred to relatives. Their creditors lose, with a resulting tightening of credit. The whole structure of the credit system is weakened."

American Delay On Dollar Called World Trade Aid

Hull Proposes Pledge by Nations Against New Tariff Barriers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22—In a terse, plain-spoken statement, the American delegation today told the World Economic Conference that immediate temporary stabilization of currencies is untimely because price-raising in the United States is a greater contribution to ultimate success of the battle for trade recovery than early fixation of exchanges.

Responding to sharp criticisms of Washington's refusal to accept the agreement worked out here last week with accredited American participation, the delegation officially states that this agreement was not their affair. It was purely in the hands of Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, and Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, with Mr. James P. Warburg as liaison officer.

The delegation explains that it is warmly supporting long range efforts to bring about currency stability and has presented a resolution to this effect—Senator Key Pittman's resolution. It is also supporting a coördinated monetary and fiscal policy to stimulate economic activity and improve prices.

Text of American Statement

The text of the American stabilization statement reads:

"Undue emphasis has been placed upon consideration of a plan proposed for temporary de facto stabilization of currencies.

"The fact is this never was an affair of the delegation. It was considered by representatives of the treasuriees and central banks of the United States, Great Britain and France, Oliver M. W. Sprague having been especially sent to represent the United States Treasury for this purpose. The American Government at Washington finds that measures for temporary stabilization now would be untimely.

"The reason why it is considered untimely is because the American Government feels that its efforts to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Stalin Tightens Up Grain Quota System

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP)—With every prospect for an excellent harvest in 1933, even to the extent of a possible exportable surplus, the Soviet authorites today put teeth into the quota system outlined in January.

Joseph Stalin, head of the Communist Party, and President Molotoff issued a decree suspending the permission granted last year to collective farms and individual peasants to engage in open market transactions in grain and bread. The suspension remains effective until they have completed the required grain deliveries to the Government.

The decree warns everyone to adhere rigidly to the Government's plan and to exert the most strenuous efforts to fulfill deliveries at the earliest possible moment under penalty of being tried for criminal neglect.

Mitchell Freed On Both Counts As Tax Evader

Verdict Brought by Jury 24 Hours After Judge Delivered Charge

Banker Thanks Jury

Jurors Instructed Three Times on Wording Used in Text

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—The jury which has sat for five weeks in the trial of Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, one-time chairman of National City Company, today found the banker "not guilty" on two counts in which the government charged he evaded income tax payments in 1929 and 1930.

The verdict was rendered after 1 p. m., just after the 12 jurymen had left the jury box after being re-charged by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard for the third time at their own request. The case had been turned over to them 24 hours earlier, when Judge Goddard in a two-hour address charged them concerning the various points of law involved in the evidence on the complicated transactions to which they had listened for more than four weeks.

The point on which the jury asked to be instructed in their third request to the judge was whether a minority opinion might properly yield to the authority of a majority.

Jurors Instructed

Judge Goddard instructed them that the verdict of the jury "must be a unanimous verdict; it must be the verdict of every single juror."

In considering the issues under consideration, the jurors were somewhat in the position of judges listening to the arguments of counsel, he said, and they should keep their thoughts open to the arguments of their colleagues to determine whether they were convincing.

He urged them not to let their own private opinions stand in the way of arriving at a verdict and counseled them to respect each other's opinions and to consider the weight of evidence which had led to the conclusions of members of the jury who differed from them.

A small minority, after learning the deliberate conclusions reached by a majority, should seriously consider whether their own views were based on a reasonable doubt, he said.

"I want to suggest to you that you do not let pride of opinion stand in your way," he added.

When the jury had been excused, Mr. Mitchell shook hands with the men whose verdict had freed him, saying, "Thank you, sir," to each juror. Some of them congratulated him.

Steuer Praises Jury

"This verdict proves," Mr. Steuer, defense counsel, said in a statement, "that in the State of New York justice can still be had by the verdict of a jury; that neither mob psychology nor emotion will enter the final determination.

"Mr. Mitchell was absolutely innocent of the accusations made against him as a result of what was deemed popular demand.

"After a prosecution which followed a most exhaustive search and the exercise of the greatest diligence on the part of the prosecutor, who presented his case with as great ability as I have ever witnessed, the jury nevertheless saw the truth and decided accordingly."

After 22 hours of deliberation in an effort to reach a verdict, the jury filed into the court and asked Judge Goddard to read to them that part of the charge yesterday regarding the management fund item—not the evidence on it, but the text of his charges. Also they wished to hear the general instructions which Judge Goddard gave the jury at the end of his charge when he spoke on the rendering of a verdict.

Judge Goddard thereupon read to the jury the instructions they asked, after which the jury filed out again to continue its work.

This was the second time the jury has appeared before Judge Goddard, asking that he re-read to them portions of his charge.

Case Keenly Studied

That the jurors were giving protracted consideration to the complicated circumstances concerning the $666,666.67 management fund payment which Mr. Mitchell received from National City Company in 1929 became evident when they filed back into the jury box after 6 p. m. yesterday and asked Judge Goddard to read to them again the portion of his charge dealing with that part of the first count in the government's case.

When the defendant, the United States Attorney George Z. Medalie and Mr. Max D. Steuer, defense counsel, had assembled in their places, Judge Goddard asked the jury which part of the charge on the $666,666.67 item they wanted to hear again.

The Judge then began to read from the point at which he first took up the question of the management fund item and continued for nearly 20 minutes. Mr. Campbell then interrupted him to say that the jury thought that what he had read had covered the point on which they sought instruction.

Mr. Hugh Baker, who resigned as president of National City Company at the time Mr. Mitchell resigned as chairman, and Mr. Joseph P. Rend, the defendant's brother-in-law, were among the friends and associates who chatted with him during the vigil.

Wellesley Plays Hostess to Parley Of Peace Students

International Relations Institute in Session; Millikan to Speak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, Mass., June 22—One hundred and fifty peace enthusiasts and international relations scholars, whose professions at home range from mechanics, housewives and school-teachers to engineers, salesmen and theological seminary students, are gathering here today to attend the second annual New England Institute of International Relations, which opens tonight under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee.

The institute, which is to continue for 10 days, seeks to discover and set forth ways and means by which those attending can best use the peace knowledge they gain to establish attitudes of international good will and understanding in their respective communities.

Beautiful Wellesley College and its acres of rolling green campus will provbide an ideal setting for the school.

It is planned to conduct afternoon discussion periods out of doors on a natural side hill "amphitheater." Here problems of peace and war will be presented by speakers of international repute, perhaps the most outstanding of whom is Dr. Robert A. Millikan of California Institute of Technology. He is to speak Monday evening on "Science and Internationalism."

Registration for the institute began at 2 p. m. and as early as 11 a. m., students were arriving from all parts of New England, New York, Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and California.

Not only is the institute an international gathering in purpose but in attendance, also, for Greece, Assyria, India, Bolivia, China and Germany are represented by students now studying in the United States.

Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas, director of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation of New York, officially opened the institute with a convocation address this afternoon. He told how the institute originated last year through the efforts of the American Friends Service Committee, which, he said, is promoting international gatherings not only in America, but in other parts of the world.

Mr. Thomas gives the first public evening lecture tonight in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, on "The Responsibility of the Individual for World Peace."

President Clarence A. Barbour of Brown University, President John A. Cousens of Tufts, President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College, President Kenneth C. M. Sills of Bowdoin and President Ellen S. Pendleton of Wellesley are indorsing the institute.

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League of Nations Flag To Fly Over Leticia

GENEVA, June 22 (AP)—A League of Nations flag, a white rectangle with the words, "League of Nations Commission for Leticia," will soon fly over the upper Amazon region over which Colombia and Peru have been in dispute.

The League flag will be flown beside the Colombian banner during negotiations to settle the dispute, a League communiqué said.

Halter Demanded To Prevent Prices From Stampeding

Recovery Administration to Appeal to Public to Keep Within Bounds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22—The National Industrial Recovery Administration has decided to rely on a patriotic nation-wide appeal to keep production and prices from skyrocketing out of proportion to wage increases, it was learned here today.

This decision has been reached, in view of the extremely complicated problem involved in control over both these important elements in the broad picture of a regulated national industry. It is the view of Administration officials that these features should eventually be incorporated in "codes of fair competition," to be adopted by the several industries, but that they should be deferred until more pressing questions are settled.

As a result, the original codes are to deal only with wage scales, hours of labor and regulations for eliminating abuses of the child labor, sweatshop type. These three questions, officials believe can be settled with relative rapidity and should be incorporated in the original tentative codes. They also represent the basic essentials to increased national purchasing power, which must be the first step along the road to a restoration of normal economic conditions.

Certain industrial groups have already shown signs of restlessness over this unwillingness of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's recovery administration to tackle prices and production at the outset. Several of the major industries have considered power to regulate these elements as the reward for being willing to accept wage and work week regulation. Without one they don't want the other.

Plan Publicity Campaign

However, General Johnson's staff is not seriously concerned over this apparent rift in the harmonious development of their gigantic program. They recognize the ultimate necessity for production and price control if the gains of higher wages and shorter work weeks are to be consolidated and are planning a nation-wide publicity campaign as a tentative measure.

While industry was thus concerning itself over the problem of keeping prices moving up the labor advisory committee to General Johnson, headed by Dr. Leo Wollman, expert on labor economics, was considering the problem of making wage provisions in the codes now being framed sufficiently flexible so that wages can be boosted along with price increases.

Organized workers have sent in so many protests against $10 minimum wage and 40-hour maximum work week provided in the first code that the labor advisory committee is considering the whole problem with a view to developing a different system which will avoid the danger of establishing a precedent for either a minimum wage or a maximum work week.

It is the apprehension of other trades that if the first code is approved with these figures they will become a precedent for other codes and all American labor will find itself bound to them. A more flexible system is indicated as the possible alternative.

Another development along the broad recovery front today was an indication that General Johnson would personally take over the problem of bringing the recalcitrant bituminous coal industry under the Recovery Act. This decision was reached, it was learned, after the Mellon and Rockefeller interests—two of the largest in the field—had rejected proposals for organization of the industry under a code including wage and work week provisions.

Committee Is Named

Consisting of 41 leading American industrialists and business men, the new advisory and long-range economic planning committee announced yesterday, will hold its first meeting here on June 26. Its broad objectives, to be worked out in more detail at the first meeting, were summarized zy Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, as follows:

"1. As a group of practical and experienced men in intimate contact with the daily problems of business it will assist in directing the work of the department along the most effective and productive lines at minimum expense to the taxpayer.

"2. Assist in the selection and the development of fundamental long-range studies considered essential in giving business the desired sense of direction in the form of appropriate facts, figures and other data for the collection and interpretation of which the research and statistical resources of the department afford unrivaled facilities.

The Committee Personnel

The committee follows: Col. Robert G. Elbert, Green Pond, S. C.; Ralph E. Flanders, Springfield, Vt.; Alexander Legge, Chicago; Alfred P. Sloan Jr., New York; Edward N. Hurley, Chicago; William A. Julian, Treasurer of the United States; Robert L. Lund, St. Louis, president, National Association of Manufacturers; Pierre du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. C. K. Leith, University of Wisconsin; James H. Rand Jr., New York; Thomas J. Watson, New York.

Henry S. Dennison, Framingham, Mass.; Walter C. Teagle, New York; M. L. Benedum, Pittsburgh; Morris E. Leeds, Philadelphia; William T. Kemper, Kansas City; Gerard Swope, New York; Henry I. Harriman, president Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Gen. R. E. Wood, Chicago; A. Lincoln Filene, Boston; Clay Williams, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Walter S. Gifford, New York; H. R. Safford, Houston, Texas; William A. Harriman, New York; George H. Mead, Dayton, Ohio; H. P. Kendall, Boston.

Lionel J. Noah, New York; George H. Baldwin, Jacksonville, Fla.; Austin Finch, Thomasville, N. C.; Edmond C. Van Diest, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Fred J. Lingham, Lockport, N. Y.; Henry H. Heimann, New York; Thomas H. McInnerny, New York; Fred I. Kent, New York; Delancey Kountze, New York; A. P. Greensfelder, St. Louis; Everett G. Griggs, Tacoma, Wash.; Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago; Edward T. Stannard, New York; Lew Hahn, president, National Retail Dry Goods Associations, and Arthur W. Little, New York.

Hitler Leader Elected President of Senate

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, June 22 (AP)—The new Volkstag of the Free City in its opening session June 20 approved Herr Herman Rauschning, Nationalist leader, as president of the Senate by a vote of 49 in favor with 15 abstentions by Nationalists and members of the Left parties.

Other Senate officers were also approved by the Volkstag.

Harvard Awards 12 Honor and 2148 Degrees in Course

(Continued from Page 1)

Commercial Science. The Medical School graduated 131 doctors and other departments of the University awarded degrees in lesser numbers.

The highest scholastic distinction in Harvard College, that of winning the A.B. or S.D. degree "Summa cum Laude" or with highest honors, was awarded to 15 men. In the Law School the highest honor, the Fay Diploma, went to Charles R. Kaufman, of Chicago, Ill.

English commencement parts were delivered by John James Ryan Jr., of Jamaica Plain, Mass., entitled "Dictatorship or Democracy," and Charles C. Abbott '28, Cambridge, Mass., "Cycles of Economic Thought."

Mr. Ryan noted the "almost fanatical nationalism," which has in Europe hastened the abandonment of post-war democracies and effected a return to autocratic government, the system which has molded political action there for centuries.

"Now it is said that our own country has broken with democracy—that the exigencies of the times have forced even the home of popular governmnt to abandon the faith. But this is not so. Cognress has not abdicated; rather has there been extraordinary activity on the part of that body. The forms of constitutional rule have not been discarded; but care has been taken that the new rôle of government have about it the strict sanction of legality.

"The emergency we are facing demands immediate action on the part of Government, if it is to be met successfully and the time-consuming processes of Congress are being replaced by the quick, decisive command of one man—intelligently responsive to the necessity of adapting his course to changes in circumstances. The President is not acting without the supervision which the Constitution intended he have. What Congress has granted it can—in the ordinary course of procedure—recall."

Mr. Abbott, in viewing the cycles of economic thought, observed that basically the problems we are faced with today in economics are much the same as in 1830. "The essential parts of economic questions," he said, "food, poverty, money, the relations of men—remain much the same from generation to generation. The world changes, and old issues, once thought settled, are revived as some discovery or improvement disturbs the accustomed position of employee and stockholder, farm hand and mill worker, men and machines. Recurrence of these problems is inevitable, but we have the advantage of the experience gained to aid us in our search for their solution."

In conferring the honorary degrees, Dr. Lowell said of the recipients:

"Francis Hunnewell, for 20 years the beloved secretary, who, amid the rapids has helped to make the boat run smoothly on her course;

"Joseph Hamlen, a true friend of the university, who has brought the Alma Mater, and the alumni closer together by telling her their thoughts, and showing to her sons their mother's face;

"Philip Hale, acute and learned critic, striving to promote the art of music and improve the public taste.

"Louis Kirstein, a power for good in his city, ever ready for effort in the public weal;

"Harlow Shapley, an astronomer of renown, whose spirit, searching for the center of the universt and the nature of the ultra-galactic nebulæ, chafes at observing only from this paltry planet;

"George Birkoff, first in our land among masters of mathematics, that great tool of science, greater still in the realm of pure imagination;

"Harry Fosdick, most eloquent of preachers in our day, whose voice that fills the crowded church is heard by listening multitudes in silent homes;

"Wilbur Cross, professor and dean of the graduate school of Yale University, who, following her motto, has rendered high service to his people as Governor of Connecticut;

"Lewis Douglas, who in times of lessened public revenue, and increased expense, is engaged in saving the national credit by wise and just economy.

"Alfred Smith, a master of state administration, as shown by his record as Governor of New York; a statesman with the courage to proclaim unpopular opinions in a time of trouble.

"Andre de La Boulaye, eminent as diplomat, whose nation and ours have in critical times helped each other, and must ever retain that precious memory.

"Sir Donald Lindsay, envoy from the land of our first settlers, whence we have drawn our language, our laws and our traditions, we welcome you to our society for what you are and for what you represent."

At noon, following commencement exercises, Admiral Luke McNamee, president of the Naval War College at Newport, awarded commissions as ensigns in the United States Naval Reserve Force to 23 members of the graduating class. Among those present at the exercises were Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy; Mayor Russell of Cambridge, and Arthur Adams, John W. Farley and Charles P. Curtis.

Mortgage Relief Expected by July 1

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Completion of the list of state managers for the new Home Owners' Loan Corporation, designed to aid in refinancing small home mortgages is expected by July 1.

Mr. W. F. Stevenson, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which is setting up the corporation, said June 20 he hoped state managers would be selected and acting before July 1. He said, however, it would require further time to complete the state organizations, some of which will have assistant managers and agents in counties.

The chairman said Chicago would be the headquarters for Illinois, and it was probable Philadelphia would be chosen headquarters for Pennsylvania, with branches at Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. He added that no other tentative state headquarters had been chosen.

Roosevelt Visits Baby Granddaughter; Sails for Portland

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt sailed out of Little Harbor, at the entrance to Portsmouth Harbor, shortly before noon today after a visit with his 14-months old grandaughter, Sara Delano Roosevelt. The Amberjack II, vacation schooner of the Chief Executive, got under way at 10:15 a. m. (E. S. T.)

The President charted his course for Portland, Maine. Bronzed by the sun and wind, the skipper-President pulled into this harbor he knows so well last night as the sun was dipping into the western horizon directly ahead of his wind-swept sails.

A day at Portland is planned for tomorrow. This is the halfway point on his sail to Campobello Island, N. B., which he expects to reach a week from today. At Portland the two youngest sons of the President, Franklin Jr., and John, join the crew. They are just completing their term at Groton School in Massachusetts.

The buzzing wireless of the closely trailing destroyers, Ellis and Bernadou, are keeping the President closely informed of national and international affairs. He is carefully scanning the newspapers for complete reports but to all outward appearances Mr. Roosevelt is devoting almost full time to his ocean outing.

Manufacturers Upheld By Trade Commission

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed without prejudice a complaint charging the Ammunition Manufacturers' Association and the five companies comprising its membership with carrying on a conspiracy to suppress competition.

In the final arguments in May, counsel for the commission charged trade practice rules drawn up when the association was organized four years ago were such as to suppress competition. The respondents denied the rules were illegal and said the association and its trade practice rules were in operation only a few months.

Machado Pledges Security For All Political Exiles

HAVANA, Cuba, June 22 (By U. P.)—In a strong bid for internal peace, President Machado announced to the press yesterday that all Cubans now abroad, regardless of their present or past political ideas, may return here "with the complete security that they will not be molested or persecuted as long as they respect the laws and the Constitution." However, President Machado warned, exiles under charges of having committed civil or military offenses, will be subject to court action if they return.

Twelve political prisoners were released from Principe Fortress yesterday.

Navy Plans to Spend $86,000,000 in Year

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The Acting Secretary of the Navy, Henry L. Roosevelt said yesterday the navy plans to spend $86,000,000 on ship construction in the 1934 fiscal year, which begins July 1.

The navy had just allotted two submarines of 1400 tons each for construction at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, one of the new gunboats to the Navy Yard in New York and the other to the Charleston (S. C.) Navy Yard.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that $40,000,000 would be expended on ships already under construction and at least $46,000,000 in starting the new 32-ship program for which President Roosevelt has approved a $238,000,000 allotment out of the public works funds. Secretary Claude A. Swanson previously has said that 85 per cent of naval construction goes to labor.

Harlan County Coal

HARLAN, Ky., June 22—Coal production of Harlan County increased 41 per cent last week over the corresponding 1932 week, due largely to higher output of U. S. Steel and Wisconsin Steel mines. Harlan County is the largest coal county in the State, producing about one-fourth the coal in Kentucky, the fourth largest coal state.

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Boston's Public Rose Garden In Fenway Abloom

Visitors Crowding Big Area From Time of Opening Until Close at Night

Visitors to the Boston Fenway are crowding the rose garden from the time it opens in the morning until it closes at night, for now June's garland of roses is blooming its best.

Mr. and Mrs. Home-Owner and family stopped awhile this morning. They followed the same procedure of inspection that countless others have followed. "Look, here's that Rev. F. Page Roberts rose we planted last month in the left-hand corner of our own rose garden," remarked the man of the house. "Isn't it a beauty!"

"Here's an Ophelia just bursting with blossoms. I hope ours will do half as well," replies the mistress and the youngsters scoot for the rose garden corners, intent on listing every species that "Boston has, too."

In their dash to get the biggest list they miss the charm and exquisite daintiness of the Los Angeles, Princess de Sagan, La France, President Hoover, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and Killarney Beauty which influence their parents to list them for planting next year.

Once again they see the glorious colors of the Francis Scott Key, American Beauty and Talisman roses which a catalogue caused them to buy a month or so ago. "Sure, they'll bloom before the summer's over if they are doing well now," answers one of the gardeners to their query.

"What does H. T. stand for on the labels?"

"That is the abbreviation for hybrid tea-rose. You see some are ramblers, other hybrid perpetuals, and some just species."

Another popular question which all the gardeners are asked is, "How do you keep away the plant lice and rose bugs and what have you sprinkled around the roots on top of the soil?" Any soapy solution is good to keep away bugs. Imperial soap is used here, because it not only keeps away bugs but gives a luster to the leaves. Peat moss is used around the plants to keep the soil moist and to keep down weeds.

Where Boston Pays Tribute to the Queen of June

VIEW OF PUBLIC ROSE GARDEN IN THE FENWAY

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Man Repaid For His Safety Work

Mr. Allen H. Wood of Boston has been elected a director of the American Automobile Association in recognition of his years of service in accident prevention and traffic work in the New England area. He is a former director and president of the Boston branch of this national organization.

Mr. Wood was awarded his new position at the annual meeting of the association in Washington. He is president of the Wood, Putnam & Wood Company of Boston.

Civilian Corps Boys To Work 90 Projects

The second objective of the First Corps Area command, the placing of 17,000 New England youths mobilized in President Roosevelt's Conservation Corps at 90 work projects, will be reached promptly on schedule, according to Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor.

The first objective, that of mobilizing these youths from the ranks of the unemployed, was reached on June 7. Enrollment of replacements and forestry experts was concluded at army conditioning centers yesterday. The second objective, set for July 1, will see all these youths, organized, conditioned and equipped at 90 work camps in the six states.

Selections of veterans for the contingent of 7700 from New England has been proceeding satisfactorily according to Mr. Frank W. Coppinger, Boston, who is acting as liaison officer with the army for the regional managers of the veterans' administration. Col. William J. Blake, regional manager of the Boston office of the veterans' administration emphasized the fact that enrollment in the corps will in no way affect the pension a veteran may be receiving.

Events Tonight

Second annual New England Institute of International Relations; auspices Friends Service Committee, Wellesley College, Wellesley: Lecture on "The Responsibility of the Individual for World Peace," by Mr. Wilbur K. Thomas, director, Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, Alumnæ Hall, 8.

Horseshoe pitching contest, Columbus Park versus Medford Club, auspices Boston Park Department, Columbus Park, 7.

Annual outing, Traffic Club of New England: Dinner, clubhouse, United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association, North Beverly, Mass., 6.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Tremont Theater — "Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55

Events Tomorrow

Second annual New England Institute of International Relations, Wellesley College, Wellesley: Lectures by Mr. Alexander C. Purdy, Hartford Theological Seminary, 8:30; by Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, research director, foreign policy director, New York, 9:25; by Mr. Tucker P. Smith, secretary, Committee on Militarism in Education, New York, 10:35; by Mr. George H. Blakeslee, member of Lytton Commission to Manchuria, 11:30, and by Mr. Smith, 2.

Winchester garden openings, benefit Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; gardens of Mr. Jere Downs, Mrs. W. E. Schraft and Miss Florence B. McPhee, all of Arlington Street, 2 to 6.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Treasures of the Museum, by Miss Maginnis, 11.

University Club: Kappa Sigma luncheon, 12:30.

Garden and house openings, benefit Old Berry House Tea Rooms at North Andover Center, community enterprise, North Andover; Gaton Osgood House, home of Mrs. Charles Belknap, Moody Bridges House, and home of Mrs. John Coolidge, 2 to 6.

Luncheon in honor of Dr. S. S. Huebner, dean of American College of Life Underwriters, auspices Boston C. L. U. chapter, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 12:30; general meeting, assembly room, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, 3.

Theatres

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Tremont Theater — "Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; fifteenth century illustrated books; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas "English Landscape"; Byzantine coins lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, April 30 to July 30 from 1 to 5; admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, William Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier. Loan exhibition of water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Both exhibitions throughout June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of Hokusai and Hiroshige, bird panels of Kosin and Shosan. Through June.

Boston Art Club—Members' exhibition of oils. Through June 24.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — Old master prints.

Foster Bros.—General summer exhibition.

Grace Horne Galleries — General summer exhibition.

Casson Galleries—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Audubon prints of bird life.

W. J. Gardner Galleries — Recent water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky.

Holman's Print Shop—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists — Annual spring members' exhibition. Through June 30.

Doll & Richards—General summer exhibitions.

Twentieth Century Club—Oil paintings of flowers, by Jane M. Grau. Through June.

Scherrer Studio—General print show.

Copley Society—Oils and water colors by Grace Evelyn Brown. Through June.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Boyards.....Halvorsen
"Finlandia".....Sibelius
"Remembrance," for String Orchestra.....Lewis
"Cavalleria Rusticana," Fantasia.....Mascagni
Gems from Gilbert and Sullivan
"Eili Eili".....Arranged by Jacchia
(Trumpet solo: Georges Mager)
"Merry Wives of Windsor," Overture.....Nicolai
"The Cate and the Fiddle," Selection.....Kern
"Briar Rose," Waltz.....Tchaikovsky
"Wedding March" from "A Midsummer Night's Dream"..Mendelssohn

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest winds.

Maine: Fair and cooler in the west portion; warmer on the extreme east coast tonight; Friday fair; cooler on the south coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight; Friday fair.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, possibly preceded by local showers and thunder storms early tonight in the southeast portion; cooler in the north portion tonight; Friday fair; warmer in the northwest portion.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy, possibly preceded by local showers and thunder storms early tonight; Friday fair; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy and warmer, possibly preceded by local showers and thunder storms early tonight; Friday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds shifting to northwest late this afternoon or early tonight; weather partly overcast, preceded by showers over south portion tonight; fair on Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	80	80	Montreal	70	76
Bismarck	68	82	Nantucket	62	64
Boston	68	75	New Orleans	78	94
Buffalo	64	78	New York	76	78
Calgary	52	74	Norfolk, Va.	78	96
Charleston	82	94	North Platte	66	86
Chicago	66	90	Philadelphia	62	90
Cincinnati	72	98	Phoenix, Ariz.	62	106
Denver	62	80	Pittsburgh	70	94
Eastport, Me.	48	58	Portland, Me.	68	68
Hatteras	62	88	Raleigh	82	100
Honolulu, T.H. 7pm, June 21	74	78	St. Louis	80	98
			St. Paul	70	86
Helena, Mont.	60	92	Salt Lake City	64	96
Huron, S. D.	66	88	San Francisco	50	68
Jacksonville	76	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	62
Kansas City	78	92	Seattle	54	70
Key West	80	82	Tampa	76	84
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	80	98
Memphis	80	98	Wichita, Kan.	76	96
Miami, Fla.	80	82	Williston, N.D.	66	82

A—9 a. m. June 22.
B—Maximum June 21.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 11:52 p. m., Friday 12:28 p. m. Height of tides 9.5 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

Mansfield Decries Heavy Real Estate Tax

Speaking at the banquet of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association at the City Club last night, Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield, candidate for Mayor of Boston, told members that waste and extravagance in disbursing municipal funds must stop "if bankruptcy is to be avoided."

Mr. Mansfield charged that heavy real estate taxation here is crushing labor, general industry, commerce and trade. Quoting official figures Mr. Mansfield alleged that since 1910 the tax rate has increased more than 100 per cent while the population increased only 17 per cent.

Survey to Record New England Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 22—A survey of points of interest in western New England, including remarkable scenic features, historic landmarks, and objects made notable by various associations, has been started by leaders of the Springfield and Old Hampshire Planning Boards, for the purpose of making a permanent record and informational guide for residents and tourists.

This work probably will include the publication of a map and booklet that will be of value in connection with Springfield's tercentenary in 1936, in preparation for which a committee now is being formed. Cooperating with the boards in this work is Mr. Roger Johnson, who has made a hobby of exploring caves and mines and also has made hundreds of photographs of notable buildings, natural scenery and other objects of interest in the region.

Some of the objects, like the famous dinosaur tracks at the base of Mt. Tom, are relics of prehistoric times. Others are memorials of ancient vocational activities, like a sunken fence, or ha-ha, five or six miles long, that once kept sheep in bounds at the base of Mt. Holyoke. This landmark, dating back to 1663, is regarded as the oldest visible work of man in the vicinity.

Representative Almon

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Representative Edward B. Almon of the eighth Alabama district in the Seventy-third Congress, who passed on today, had represented his district at Washington for nearly 20 years. He was elected to Congress in 1914 after having had long service in the Alabama Legislature and as judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in that State.

Garden Pilgrimage Set for June 27 and 28

A two-day garden pilgrimage has been announced for June 27 and 28 by the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts.

The first day of the pilgrimage will cover the route between Boston and Plymouth, Mass., visiting the estate of Mrs. Edwin S. Webster overlooking Buzzards Bay, the garden of Mrs. Thomas West in Quisset, and Mrs. Geoffery Whitney's garden at Woods Hole. The following morning, after a night spent at Plymouth, the party will return to Boston by way of Duxbury and Cohasset, where several gardens will be open for inspection.

Mail Clerks Favor Full Pay

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 22—Resolutions favoring the restoration of pay rates for railway mail clerks in full as enacted by the law of 1925, and also recommending the transfer of railway postal clerks to the air mail service, were passed today at the convention of the First District Railway Mail Clerks. Mr. John J. Kennedy of Boston again was elected president of the First District Railway Mail Clerks' Association.

'Where's Paul Revere House, Officer?' Bostonian Asks As He Scans City

A Bostonian cannot escape rumors concerning his own home town. Sooner or later he becomes aware that there is a Paul Revere House somewhere in the market district. Was it someone from out-of-town who told him that?

Having learned that much he takes a step on his own initiative and learns that the famous Paul Revere House is located at some point along or near Prince Street, presumably near the Old North Church. And finally, in order to speak intelligently on the subject he decides to find it. Usually, the conditions surrounding such a search are similar to those which dogged the footsteps (that is, the automobile tires) of one Bostonian who tried the stunt recently.

There was no sly shadow of chagrin enveloping his face as he drove up to a burly policeman. How on earth was the policeman to guess that he was not from the Berkshires, a sufficient distance away to warrant the query, "Where is the Paul Revere House?"

"Let's see," the policeman said scratching his head. "The Paul Revere House? Seems to me it's down near Faneuil Hall somewhere. Try the traffic officer on the next corner."

The Bostonian proceeded to the next corner.

"Sure," the officer at that corner said with distinct precision, "the Paul Revere House is right near Faneuil Hall. You know where Faneuil Hall is?"

Of all things. Asking a Bostonian if he knew where Faneuil Hall is. Everyone knows that, even the police officer. After 15 minutes of searching through a meshwork of tangled streets, the Bostonian found Faneuil Hall. The Paul Revere House then must be close by.

Before he knew it, the driver was back in that maze of streets with children clamoring on the running board. At last Prince Street! A clatter of broken English came from the youngsters beside him.

"You looka for Paul Revere? Greata patriot. Livea here for 20 years. Doors got 1700 nails in them. Turna right, meester."

Turning into North Square, a barrage of young voices fairly howled the history of Paul Revere's House and its master into the ears of the Bostonian.

"Where did you learn all that?" he asked.

"His'try boook," a youngster answered.

That night, the Bostonian took out his "his'try boook," found out where some of his home city's famous spots were and spent a few days of his vacation "doing Boston." He even went so far as to investigate the shaft which pierced the sky in Charlestown. Someone had told him that it was Bunker Hill Monument. It was Bunker Hill Monument, he found. And from then on, when he said to a visitor, "That is Bunker Hill Monument," he said it with a conviction he never dared to assume before.

From then on another Bostonian became truly Bostonian. He found out enough about his own city's history to talk on a par with the visitor.

Canadian Metal Exports

OTTAWA, June 22—Canadian aluminum exports during May totaled in value $1,170,000, compared with $227,000 in May, 1932. Of this total, $428,000 went to the United Kingdom, compared with $69,000 last year and $42,000 to the United States, compared with $25,000.

COOL OFF! with this crisp and tempting cereal

TRY A GAY DISH OF POST TOASTIES WITH FRUIT OR BERRIES . . . FOR A REAL HOT-WEATHER TREAT!

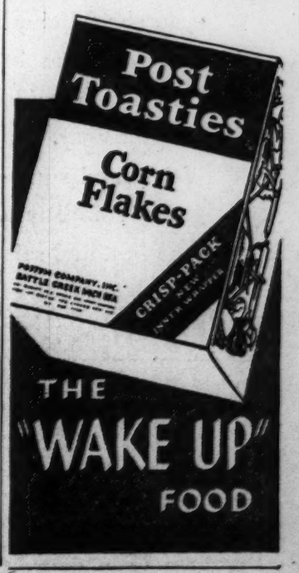
Hot, muggy days a trial for you? . . . Then start off with this light and dainty breakfast food that's always so refreshing. See the difference it makes!

Post Toasties stays crunchy-good and *crisp* in milk or cream. You'll love its flavor . . . plain, or with fruit or berries!

There's energy, too, in these toasted hearts of corn. The *quick* energy you need to begin each sultry morning *right!* Have Post Toasties at every breakfast—and *keep cool!* Post Toasties is a product of General Foods.

BOYS AND GIRLS!

Join Post's Junior Detective Corps! Send your name and address, with TWO Post Toasties box-tops, to Inspector Post, General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich., for badge and Detective Manual. (This offer good until Oct. 15, 1933.)



TO CLEAN FALSE TEETH

Do not deprive yourself of those 2 Triumphant Partners — Nelson's NEW METHOD PLATE BRUSH and Nelson's WONDER CLEANING GRANULES. Users everywhere joyously acclaim them as real emancipators, and miles in the lead for quick, perfect, inexpensive, harmless cleaning of False Teeth. The famous Brush comes to you, postpaid, at the introductory price of only 45c. BESIDES, we include absolutely FREE 3 months' supply of the victorious Cleaner. Please remember this is the widely heralded Brush that remains rigid, and, moreover, outlasts several ordinary brushes, 3 sets for $1.25. If not thoroughly pleased, money instantly refunded. Send for yours today. A big treat awaits you. Nelson Lab., Dept. HE, Alhambra, Calif.

VACATION CLUB JOIN NOW
Save for next Summer's trip
HOME SAVINGS BANK
75 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

WHAT SUDS! GREASE GOES LIKE LIGHTNING. I DID ALL THESE DISHES, POTS AND PANS IN 11 MINUTES—IT USED TO TAKE 20 TO 25 MINUTES

Why don't YOU wash dishes this new, easy way

BE WISE! Save time and work three times a day with Rinso's live suds!

Rinso makes dishwashing much easier. Grease disappears in a jiffy—even pots and pans come shining bright in half the time. This way is so easy on your hands!

Spoonful for spoonful, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. One box lasts and *lasts.*

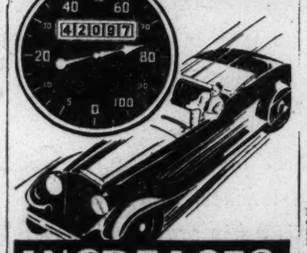
Just try Rinso on washday! It gets clothes 4 or 5 shades whiter *just by soaking.* Clothes don't need to be scrubbed—they last 2 or 3 times longer—you'll save lots of money!

Get Rinso at your grocer's today. Use it for the wash, for the dishes, *for all cleaning.*

Rinso

THE BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP IN AMERICA

PYROIL
SIMPLY ADD TO GAS AND OIL



INCREASES MILEAGE

Pyroil won 1st, 2nd and 5th at Indianapolis Speedway, Memorial Day 1933. Established 4 World's Records!

PYROIL embodies a patented-protected heat-, wear-, dilution-proof element that is deposited on all moving metal parts. Gives constant motor head lubrication that no motor heat can destroy.

Reduces friction, wear, noise, vibration. Frees valves, aids ring seal, increases power. Saves on oil and gas.

FREE—Trial Test offer and amazing facts. Send Post Card. Mention the Monitor. Manufactured, Patented, Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. Y. Kidder, Pres. 202 La Follette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Genuine PYROIL is Patented U. S. and Canada. Identified by copyrighted, lithographed cans and signature of W. Y. Kidder on every label.

President

See Pyroil at the World's Fair!

STA-PUT QUARTERLY HOLDER SAVES TIME AND CONFUSION

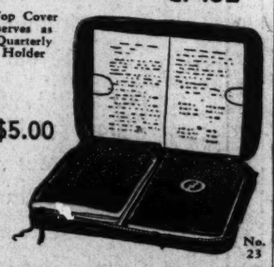
AIDS CONCENTRATION

Holds quarterly anywhere in easy vision. Made of BLACK or BLUE Morocco leather with folding steel spring holder. Direct from manufacturer. Postpaid $1.00.

NEW ZIPPER CASE

Top Cover serves as Quarterly Holder

$5.00



No. 23

A flat, neat substantial case. Made of BLACK or BLUE Morocco leather with ZIPPER FASTENER. Holds the Bible and lesson books WITH MARKERS. Easy to carry, practical for sturdy.

EXCELSIOR LUGGAGE SHOP
AGENTS WANTED M. N. FRELING
1217 GRAND AVE. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Judge Nisley shoes by quality ... not by price!

Fitting Expensive feet is easily and beautifully accomplished in Nisley stores.

Narrow sizes are as common with us as sugar at the grocers

2124 Lakeview Ave.
Richmond Va.
May 5th 1933.

Advertising Manager,
Nisley Stores.

Dear Sir:

After noticing your advertisement in the Christian Science Monitor, and after coming to Richmond and seeing a Nisley store on Broad St. I decided to try a pair of your shoes. I have a narrow foot hence I have always worn expensive shoes. When I had read several of your advertisements I that I'd like to at least look at the shoes and how. I purchased a pair of walking shoes and two pair of house. I am well pleased with both.

I feel as this I should express to you my appreciation for your large advertisement in the Monitor of April 13, 1933 and my satisfaction with my purchases. Sincerely

(Name on request)

Today's Miss Howard

If you are a Howard just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving short history of this family including coat-of-arms (in colors). It is free for the asking.

WHITE STYLES —20 of them!!

Not only has Miss Wells the necessary style "punch" in perforations but will give excellent service. Lined with kid. Shown in white and Corosan shade.

The younger set and golfers love this all white sport tie with rubber soles, also in dark beige with fawn brown. Named in honor of the Howard family.

CHIFFON and SERVICE HOSE of extra value 50c and 75c

Nisley $4 Beautiful Shoes in the exact size you require

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S. W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 143 Tremont Street
Buffalo, N. Y., 364 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N. W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

Nance's Mustard Sauce

on sale at
ROCHESTER, BUFFALO
BATAVIA, SYRACSE and
AUBURN

Gives extraordinary savor to sandwiches and meats.

Mfrd. by N. M. DELMARLE, Rochester, N. Y.

CLARIBEL HILL
her Salad Dressing a
Taste Sensation
Used and sold at
Custer Arms Restaurant
671 Palmer Avenue
at the Parkway
Bronxville, N. Y.
Tel. 2440
Bronxville

LUNCHEON 50c and 65c Dinner 85c
SUNDAY DINNER, 1-7:30, $1 and $1.25
Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches. Also catering for private parties.

HAIR DRESSERS
BRAUN BEAUTY SHOP, Inc.
CROYDON HOTEL BUtterfield 8-7372
12 E. 86th St., 1152 Madison Ave.
HOTEL WESTBURY REgent 4-5565
15 East 69th St., 848 Madison Ave.
New York City
FOR THOSE WHO PREFER THE BEST

Waltham Baguette

Latest model, 26 Diamonds, 17 Jewel Waltham, Platinum Case
Specially Priced $65
Others Without Diamonds, $38.00
Mail orders filled.
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
BENNETT BROTHERS, Inc
Diamond Importers | *Jewelers*
175 Broadway, At Cortland St., 2d fl. | 417 Fifth Ave., At 38th St., 10th fl.
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NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF
Storage Warehouses
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MAIN OFFICE
Webster Ave. at 170th Street
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Correspondents in All Cities
Established 38 Years

Lehman Studies Ways to Utilize Recovery Funds

Projects Under Federal Patronage Must Have Legislative Permit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22—A special session of the New York Legislature will be necessary to authorize projects, and possibly a voters' referendum will be required on bond issues, in order to take advantage of the public works funds to be provided under the National Recovery Act, it appeared today.

While New York State has been allotted $22,800,000 from the $400,000,000 federal highway grant, also a part of the Recovery Act, the major problem—that of obtaining the larger available fund for public buildings and other works—is now being studied by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Under the terms of the act, the State must contribute 70 per cent of the cost of the projects, the Federal Government supplying 30 per cent. Indications are that this 70 per cent could be raised only by a bond issue, since the State is already hard put and heavily taxed to meet current charges. The bonds would be purchased by the federal public works administrator.

A skeleton program submitted to Governor Lehman by Mr Robert Moses, chairman of the State Emergency Public Works Commission, proposes the use of $350,000,000 from the $3,300,000,000 federal fund, including the highway grant. Among the uses to which the $350,000,000 would be put are $15,000,000 for grade crossing removals, $15,600,000 for hospitals and correctional institutions, $25,000,000 for housing and $98,150,000 for self-liquidating projects.

Mr. Moses also proposed county projects calling on $15,000,000; town and special district projects, $3,000,000; village projects, $3,000,000 and city projects, $150,000,000.

Under the $98,150,000 self-liquidating enterprises, Mr. Moses listed $40,000,000 for the New York City Tri-Borough Bridge, $38,000,000 for the Manhattan-Queens Thirty-eighth Street Tunnel, $14,000,000 for the Pelham-Port Chester Parkway, $3,250,000 for Saratoga Springs reservation, $900,000 for a planetarium, $2,000,000 for the State Fair, the Thousand Islands-St. Lawrence River bridge and other projects.

Chief interest is now centered on the immediate problem of getting men to work under the federal highway grant. Col. Frederick Stuart Greene, public works superintendent, said today he expected the contracts for the entire $22,800,000 would be let by Nov. 1. He estimated that 30,000 men would be placed in employment both directly and in the allied material industries.

Approximately 40 per cent of the highway fund will be spent on highways and parkways in the New York City area. Up state many important roads serving the Aldirondacks and other park regions have been placed on the schedule. Completion of the Great Western Turnpike, which will cross the state from Albany to Buffalo, avoiding the main cities, is assured under the program. Extension of a three-lane concrete road from Albany to Clifton Park also is on the program. This will mean almost continuous concrete from Albany to Saratoga Springs and Glens Falls.

Other new roads will border Lake Ontario, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake and other scenic routes.

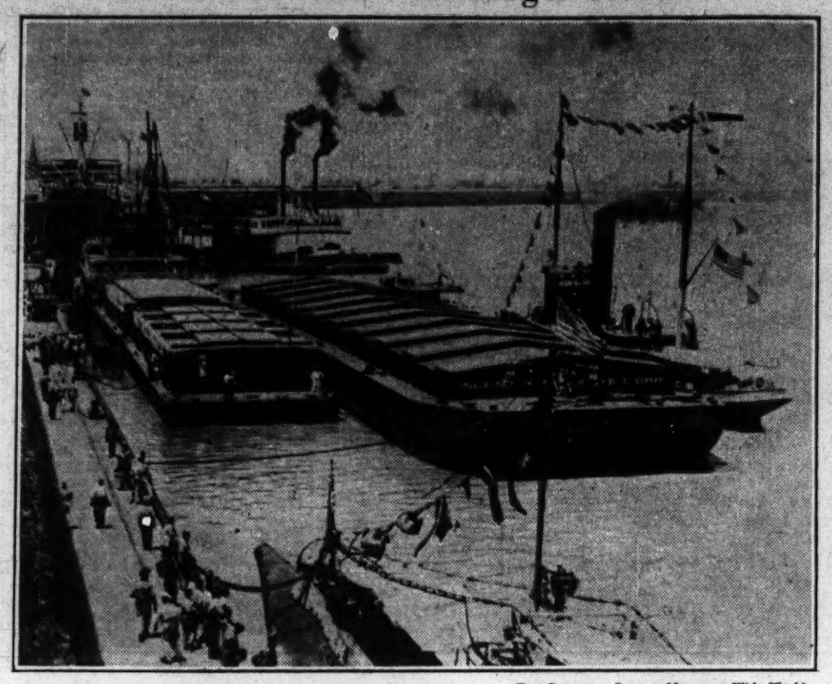
NEW YORK
CHIC HAIR STYLES
that Monitor Readers like

PERMANENT WAVE
(Naturelle)
BOBBING—SETTING
Highly Trained Operators
Chas. Deutsch
Incorporated
607 5th Ave. VO. 5-3282-3

Jobs For 150 to 200

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 22 (AP)—The Chautauqua Worsted Mills at Falconer, two miles from this city, will resume operations Monday following a complete 10-months shutdown. From 150 to 200 will be employed at the outset.

'Don't You Hear Dem Barges Comin'?"



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

"OL' MAN RIBBER" LINKS LAKES AND GULF

First Federal Barge Line Tow Leaving New Orleans for Chicago Over Completed Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway, Marking New Era in Transportation Development.

Barges From Down New Orleans Way Open New Lakes-to-Gulf Water Route

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—Arrival of the first steamboat tow of barges from New Orleans started the dedication of the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway at Michigan Avenue Bridge here today.

The ceremonies at this historic spot culminated a series of celebrations at important points along the system.

The Illinois waterway section of the route, built at a total cost of $102,500,000, widening and deepening the connection of the Chicago and Illinois Rivers, lifted the boat 140 feet in the 60 miles between Starved Rock and Joliet by locks and dams, and gave the middle West water transportation to both sea coasts and to South America and the Orient.

It linked Chicago with St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and New Orleans by federal barge lines.

Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, and other political and commercial leaders from many points of the Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes, took part in the doings.

There was a naval parade, a pageant in which the French explorers, Joliet, La Salle, Marquette, and Tonti and their Indian guides were portrayed making their first canoe visits to the banks of the Chicago River; a 21-gun salute by the U. S. S. Wilmette, and a ceremony led by Mr. E. J. Kelly, Mayor of this city, and Mr. T. S. Walmsley, Mayor of New Orleans. Arrival of the tow of four 500-ton barges was greeted with cheers.

Speaking from the deck of the U. S. S. Wilmette, Secretary Dern told a large crowd gathered in especially erected bleachers what the events mean.

"The arrival of the federal barge line tow," Secretary Dern said, "marks a new era in transportation. Twenty great cities, with a population aggregating 6,500,000 people, are, for the first time, joined together by the opening of these facilities here in Chicago."

He said the linking of the lake cities of the North and gulf cities of the South and the great centers of the interior should restore the economic parity of the middle West with the rest of the country, a parity which was hampered by the Panama Canal and by blanketed freight rates.

"I bring you the felicitations of the President of the United States upon your part in this notable American achievement," the Secretary said.

Included in the cost of the waterway is the $20,000,000 spent by Illinois, the $7,500,000 spent by the United States Government, and the $75,000,000 spent by the Sanitary District of Chicago on the drainage canal.

Couzens Asks to Testify On Detroit Bank Closing

DETROIT, June 22 (AP)—Senator James Couzens of Michigan yesterday asked by cable from London where he is a delegate to the World Economic Conference, that he be allowed to testify before conclusion of the one-man grand jury, now investigating the causes that led to the closing of Detroit's national banks.

His cable said that "complete testimony cannot be given without my presence," and Circuit Judge Harry B. Heidan, conducting the inquiry, said the investigation would be held open until the Senator's return, probably in September.

Farm Mortgage Relief Plan Tests Efficacy in Wisconsin

First State Chosen for Work—Frozen Assets Expected to Thaw to Extent of $50,000,000 in Few Weeks —30 P. C. Loan Cut in Sight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22—Leaders of the Federal Farm Credit Administration moved into Wisconsin Monday to make this State the field for the National Government's first experiment in the refinancing of farm mortgages.

Within the next few weeks, it is expected that some $50,000,000 in Wisconsin farm loans will be refinanced in such a way that more banks will be freed of their frozen assets and enabled to release $35,000,000 of their depositors' money. These deposits will include some $18,000,000 in public funds, which have been tied up for many months.

The outcome of the experiment in Wisconsin is being watched with interest in other states where banks will be given similar relief, later. Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the farm credit administration, plans to push the refinancing program here as rapidly as possible. The Wisconsin experiment, if it proves as successful as anticipated, will be made the model for refinancing in other states.

Mr. Morgenthau sent to Wisconson today a large staff of men, headed by Dr. W. I. Meyers, deputy governor of the Federal Farm Credit Administration, to appraise as rapidly as possible the lands which are security for the mortgages to be refinanced. The federal delegation went to Madison to confer with state officials and, almost immediately, a group of 20 appraisers was sent to Sheboygan, Wis., to appraise mortgages held by the People's State Bank there, the first of the closed banking institutions to be liquefied for the benefit of depositors.

Expect 30 Fer Cent Cut.

Farm credit administration leaders hope that, within three to six months time, mortgages totaling $50,000,000 will be refinanced for about $35,000,000; that is, they will be scaled down to an average of 70 cents on a dollar.

In the refinancing of farm indebtedness, the farmer in each case will replace his present incumbrance with a farm mortgage, an obligation to the federal board, to run for 33 years with payment on the principal each year after a preliminary "breathing spell," through an arrangement by which no principal payments will be asked in the first three or four years.

The first banks to be helped, Dr. Meyers announced, will be closed institutions having frozen mortgages. Next, the appraisers will turn their attention to mortgages in restricted banks, then to mortgages held by banks on the moratorium or deferred-payment plan.

Under the plan if a farm is found to be worth $10,000 and a mortgage of $8000 against it is held by a bank, the Federal Government, through the machinery being set up here, will pay up to $5000 for the mortgage. The claim of the bank must be completely satisfied by this arrangement and the bank will be required to use the cash paid it to satisfy the claims of depositors.

Big Benefit to Farmer

In a case such as that cited, the farmer's debt would be scaled down $3000 and, on the average, he is expected to realize a reduction in interest rates in excess of 1 per cent. The farmer, after the bank has sold his mortgage, will owe the principal to the federal land banks, now operated under the farm credit administration.

Mr. Morgenthau estimates that the scaling down of claims against farmers will average about 30 per cent. Thus, he expects $35,000,000 will be sufficient to purchase $50,000,000 in mortgages. The obligations to farmers affected will be cut by $15,000,000 or more.

The People's Bank at Sheboygan closed some time ago holding a considerable amount of farm and home mortgages. The value of these will be fixed by the appraisers now at work to qualify them for government funds. Their exchange for cash will liquefy depositors' funds. The Commercial National Bank of Fond du Lac and the First National Bank of Shawano will be given aid as soon as the work at Sheboygan is completed.

In these cases, and others, appraisers will descend on banks in force, aiming to solve each institution's problems and to release money to depositors quickly. The State will coöperate with the federal leaders in handling affairs of national banks, of which 35 are in liquidation or in the hands of conservators.

Carolina Fire Damage Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Fire damage in North Carolina in April this year amounted to less than half of the April, 1932, total, it was announced here by the state insurance commissioner. In a dozen towns and cities there was not a dollar's loss due to fire in April, 1933, notably in Asheville, the State's mountain metropolis, with a population of more than 50,000.

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Hancock 7207
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Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

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In the Latest Fashions
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
Est. 1837
3A MAIDEN LANE
Rector 2-5498

we stop roof leaks

Our roofing business was started 12 years before the Civil War. Still going strong. Good roofs and *permanent* roof repairs.

Nicholson & Galloway, since 1849 at No. 644 Hudson St. New York, CHelsea 3-2076.

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TOUPEES

Exquisite imported French transformations, wigs and hair pieces in extreme effects and practical styles and shapes at
35% Discount *during May*
Permanent Waving and Hair Coloring Specialists
FRANKL'S INC.
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Rail Executives And Labor Reach Truce Over Cuts

Agree to Let Matters Stand as They Are for Eight Months

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON June 22—Railroad executives and railway labor have today suspended their wage reduction controversy at the specific request of President Roosevelt's intermediaries and agreed to an eight-month extension of the status quo to give the national recovery drive a chance to work.

Solution of the threatening situation was reached last night after two days of conferences between the contending groups and Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, federal coördinator of transportation, who represented the President and laid the Roosevelt compromise suggestions before them.

The truce in the wage controversy provides that the existing 10 per cent pay roll deduction now in force shall continue from Nov. 1, when it previously expired, until June 30, 1934. Simultaneously, the railway executives surrendered their right to serve notice of an additional 12½ per cent reduction effective Nov. 1, and labor relinquished its right to oppose such reductions.

Mr. Eastman in his statement announcing the agreement, credited both parties to the dispute with having shown a commendable spirit of coöperation and with having fully appreciated the "disturbing and unsettling effect" which any downward change in wage scales would have at the present time when the President is mobilizing all the resources of both Government and industry to pull the country out of its economic situation.

Mr. Eastman had had only two conferences with each of the opposing groups when they agreed to the "armistice." Signatures were affixed last night shortly before the formal announcement was made.

It was understood that the railway executives in agreeing, were given some compensation in the form of an understanding that the Interstate Commerce Commission would postpone for the same length of time any action which might bring about a reduction in railway freight rates.

Eastman Names Aides

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—Two assistants to help him handle the railroad situation have been appointed by Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, subject to the approval of President Roosevelt. They are Mr James W. Carmalt, former chief examiner at the Interstate Commerce Commission, but now engaged in private practice, and Mr. J. L. Rogers, an attorney-examiner for the Commission.

Boston Draws Food From World Areas

Many foreign countries and every state in the United States have a part in feeding Boston—the wholesale marketing area of which includes 150 towns and cities with a population of upward of 3,000,000 persons, according to the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

In a booklet just issued on Boston's food supply, it is shown that jobbers are reaching out in efforts to capture additional business and a "noticeable increase in the traveling truck jobber business marked the year."

Many of these procure loads in Boston and sell in communities 50 or more miles away.

Vermont supplied Boston with half its milk in 1932, states the report. Minnesota supplied about one-third the butter; Wisconsin, over three-fourths of the cheese; California, over one-fourth the fresh fruits; midwestern states, the bulk of the dressed poultry and eggs; and Maine, over two-thirds the potatoes. Thirty-one different kinds of fruits arrived in 1932, in sufficient quantity to be recorded in carlots. Bananas were unusually plentiful and made up 38 per cent of the total fruit receipts. Citrus fruits comprised 22 per cent.

Boston Nature Club To Visit Lexington And Concord on Trips

All persons interested in nature study and walking through woods and fields are invited by the Boston Nature Club to participate in its shedule of walks for the coming week. The only expenses are for transportation and lunch.

On Saturday, June 24, a trip is scheduled in Lexington. Those interested should meet at Arlington Heights at 1:45 p. m., for Maynard bus to Five Forks, Lexington. Lunch will be eaten at Old Belfry Club. A rambler meeting will be held on Sunday, June 25, at the gardens of Mrs. Russell Robb, 115 Monument Street, Concord, about 4:15 p. m. The expenses will be 40 cents each way. Further information may be obtained from the leader, Miss Alice N. Morse, 30 Upland Road, Cambridge; telephone, Porter 3235-M.

Also on Sunday at 3:30 a film will be shown on "Homes of Our Common Birds" at the Children's Museum of Boston. The nesting habits of birds, from the ostrich to the humming bird, will be revealed. On Wednesday and Thursday, June 28 and 29, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will give a special rose exhibition at Horticultural Hall.

Eight Chuckwallas, a specie of lizard from the desert in the southwestern part of the United States, have been received at the Marine Aquarium at South Boston and are being shown for the first time. Dr. D. D. Dill of the Harvard Zoölogical Laboratory, donated these lizards to to aquarium. This institution is open daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Boston Musicians Present Musicale

A highly successful concert was presented last night by the East Boston Community Choral and Orchestral Societies at the Masonic Music Hall in East Boston.

The musicale was given under the auspices of the City Wide Emergency on Health and Recreation, culminating a 10 weeks' practice session by the groups. The societies are made up of persons interested in music, formed to provide recreation for those participating and to give these persons some useful means of spending their leisure hours.

The plan serves a twofold purpose, for its provides entertainment for the audience as well. The concert was given free of charge and was attended by a capacity audience of 450. The choral group, which numbers about 50 persons, is led by Dr. James R. Houghton of Boston University, while Mr. Carl E. Gardner is director of the orchestra, in which 30 persons participate.

St. Paul Business Takes Step to End Kidnaping Racket

Fund of $30,000 Raised as Reward for Capture of Hamm Abductors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 22—Business men here have joined law enforcement organizations in a determined effort to stamp out the kidnaping racket. The move was precipitated by the kidnaping of Mr. William Hamm Jr., whose release was effected through the payment of a ransom reported to be $100,000.

This, the fourth kidnaping recorded since 1931, was carried out with brazen effrontery to the agencies of law and order. Mr. Hamm was abducted on the streets of St. Paul in broad daylight. Payment of the ransom was forced before the authorities had an opportunity to obtain any leading clues.

"Under the leadership of a St. Paul newspaper, business men have contributed approximately $30,000 to a reward fund, which will be paid in cash for information leading to the capture and conviction of the criminals. Mr. Howard Kahn, trustee of the fund, said, "We are determined to stamp out such crimes here."

In the meantime the board of directors of the St. Paul Automobile Association discussed plans for a campaign to obtain the enactment of legislation providing for a state constabulary as a means of combatting crime on highways. Mr. Herbert P. Keller, president, expressed the opinion that the establishment of a state police force was essential in coping with such crimes as the kidnaping of Mr. Hamm.

Mr. M. F. Kincaide, Ramsey County attorney, announced that "every law enforcing agency in the state, city, state and federal, has joined in a man hunt for these criminals which have robbed St. Paul of its safety.

"This is a type of crime which is hard to combat," he declared. "We have had other kidnapers here and made them learn that such crime cannot and will not be tolerated to operate successfully in St. Paul. We will teach these kidnapers that same lesson even more thoroughly. There will be no let-down in the hunt until we get them."

Officers investigating the case expressed the opinion that the kidnaping was perpretated by a "high class mob," in view of the complete preparations which had just been made for holding the victim captive and the system employed in collecting the ransom money.

Esplanade Concerts Due to Begin July 9

Mr. Arthur Fiedler announces continuance of the Esplanade concerts which have furnished so much enjoyment during the last four years. The inquiries which he has received, and the general interest evinced, strengthen his conviction that his programs are appreciated by the crowds which pour into the Charles River basin from Beacon Hill and the Back Bay; from the region of Bowdoin Square, and the music-loving North End.

Conditions make it uncertain whether the concerts can be conducted for more than three weeks. For the first three years Mr. Fiedler raised the required funds through his own personal contacts, but finds it very difficult, in these times, to repeat that achievement. He sees the possibility of a fourth week of the programs if the necessary amount, which is approximately $12,000, is obtained.

He believes that if each member of the nightly audience—from 10,000 to 30,000 individuals—would donate a small subscription, there would be no shortage of funds; and he has therefore established the Arthur Fiedler Esplanade Concert Fund, at 28 State Street, Boston, where contributions will be received.

It has been planned to begin the concerts on July 9 and to continue them, nightly except Saturday, until July 28; extending them to Aug. 4 if funds permit.

Conant Confirmed As Harvard President

Confirmation of the nomination of Dr. James Bryant Conant, Sheldon Emery professor of organic chemistry, as president of Harvard University, was voted yesterday by the board of overseers at its annual pre-commencement meeting. Dr. Conant is traveling at present in Europe, but expects to return to Cambridge the latter part of August.

At the same time, awards of seven traveling fellowships to members of the graduating class were approved by the corporation. These awards provide for a year of foreign travel and study for seniors who have made outstanding records in scholarship during their four-year course at Harvard.

Highest of the honors bestowed go to Knight Warner McMahon of Flora, Ill., as first scholar of the class. He will travel under the Henry Russell Shaw Fund fellowship, as will Henry Tuchman Levin of Minneapolis, Minn., second ranking scholar of 1933. Four Sheldon fellowships were awarded to Ralph P. Boas Jr., of Norton; Richard P. Stebbins of Newton Center; John C. Campbell of Bronxville, N. Y., and Winfield A. Huppuch of Glens Falls, N. Y. The Fiske scholarship providing a year's study at Trinity College, Cambridge University, England, has been assigned to Peregrine White of Beverly, a graduate of Phillips Andover Academy.

Mexicans to Study Foreigners' Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — The Federal Government has appointed a special commission, composed of Señor Octavio Bustamante, Señor Mauro Rivera Catalayud and Señor Julio Rangel Martinezz to make a detailed study of all foreigners' concessions, especially land colonization permits, in Lower California, with the view of reincorporating as much land as possible into the public domain.

The Ministry of National Economy has announced that many concessions granted during the Porfirio Diaz régime have expired and in such cases legal repossession measures will be instituted immediately. Present plans are to parcel the repossessed lands to repatriates and other Mexican citizens for small farm tracts.

Failure Charged Against Citizenry

By the Associated Press

Milwaukee, Wis., June 22

CITIZENS who find fault with congressmen, by indirection accuse themselves of failing to meet the full responsibilities of citizenship, Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, Director of the United States Mint, said in an address here today at the convention of the National Association of Credit Men.

"Congress, more than any other branch of the Government, has in recent years excited the interest of the people, and the Senate especially has drawn to itself their fire," Mrs. Ross said. "Whatever reverence the public may once have had for their law-making bodies has given place to a highly critical state of mind.

"But when we indict our Representatives we indict ourselves at the same time, for it is we who elect them and clothe them with power."

Socialism Goal Of Six-Year Plan Calles Proposes

Mexico's Recognized Dictator Outlines His Program for Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Socialism as the goal toward which Mexico should strive was advocated in a recent interview by Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former President of Mexico and now the recognized political dictator of the republic.

Outlining a general plan for upbuilding of his country and "overcoming the broken equation of unemployed men and unemployed national resources," General Calles at the same time rejects the "radical Utopian programs."

General Calles advocates a six-year plan, coinciding with the next presidential term, stating that the program is more important than the individual candidate. The interview revealed that Mexico's "strong man" has been closely studying the economic reorganization plans launched throughout the world.

Lamenting the lack of coöperation between labor and industry as exemplified in the case of the National Railways, and admitting that the revolutionary land program has been essentially a failure because of lack of coördination, he proposes the six-year plan, among points of which is that of ending the land parceling program so that "all possessors of land can devote their full energies to tilling the soil without fear of political interruption."

In a series of rhetorical questions, General Calles outlines the ideal of a socialistic state, manufacturing agricultural implements, cement, producing selected seed for free distribution to farmers, a state paper factory, state exploitation of forests.

"Our national reality," General Calles states, "is very sad for the laboring classes who face unjust salaries, the most miserable exploitation. This can be remedied by the state taking over enterprises directly and socializing them, encouraging production without profit to serve true collective justice."

General Calles answers his own questions declaring that Mexico is not yet prepared for Socialism, adding that "Socialism requires technical and moral preparation which Mexico doesn't yet have. We must depend on guided private initiative."

Beer Legalized in Idaho By Governor's Signature

BOISE, Idaho, June 22 (AP)—Beer is legal in Idaho for the first time since 1915. Gov. C. Benn Ross yesterday signed two bills passed by a special legislative session, which provided for taxation of the 3.2 beverage as well as allowing its sale by defining it as non-intoxicating. Both were emergency measures and were immediately effective.

Brewers will pay an annual license of $300, wholesalers $100 and retailers $1. Counties and cities may ask an additional $12.50 fee from retailers. The state tax by the barrel of 31 gallons is $1.55. Beer may be sold in grocery and drug stores or any other regular beverage despensing establishment.

Dinosaurs and Modern Blimps Picture March of the Years

Radio Locates Separated Children and Parents in World Fair's Range of Facilities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Fair facts and fancies . . . the progress of radio science applied to the finding of lost children . . . an ever-present voice, coming from at least two or three places within hearing . . . attention, please is what the voice says . . . a little girl has been found . . . and wants her mother to come to the main entrance . . . will the James Smiths please meet the Browns at the kodak counter . . . the multi-throated public address system does the work.

Would you be pulled or pushed around the grounds? College boys do either for $1 an hour . . . push you in wheel chairs like they have in Atlantic City . . . pull you in jinrikishas like they have in the Orient . . . dressed in orange and blue shirts and shorts, their legs bare above the knees, they seem to have fun on the job.

Step into the Sinclair Oil jungle, turn your thoughts to the time millions of years ago when great dinosaurs loomed from their lairs, . . . and suddenly the purr of a plane or the shadow of a blimp above, breaks the spell . . . it is today again. Or lose yourself in the "World a Million Years Ago," a giant circular diorama and the sudden feeling of a revolving floor underneath your feet again does the job.

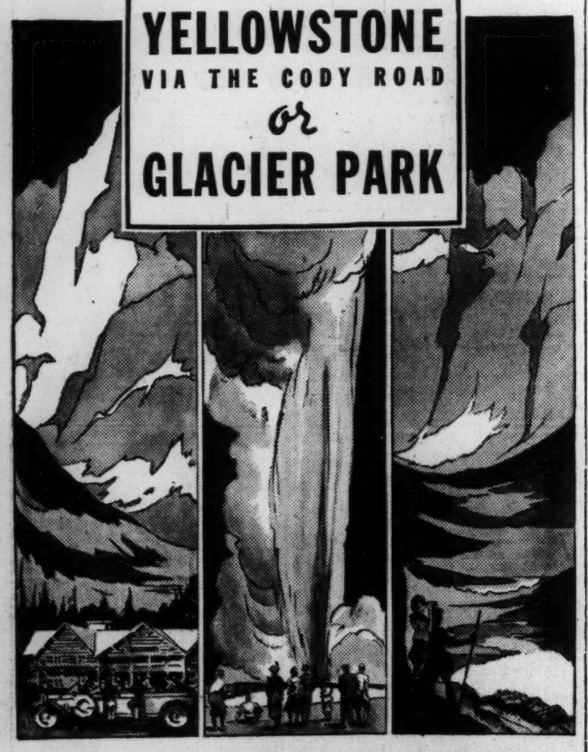
Boats to ride in, down the lagoon, but here is one boat which never leaves its dock. It is the gang plank to the good ship Paris, with decks and stacks and everything to make it seem real. Show your passport and step aboard, you'll be in the Streets of Paris immediately. And speaking of Paris . . . sidewalk restaurants . . . tables in touching distance of the passing crowds . . . they are a feature of the fair . . . and the faint music of a dance orchestra across the water completes the illusion of being far away.

Then when you want to get back to home and mother again, drop a dime in the telescope atop the observation tower, and you can almost see what she's fixing for dinner at home. Focus it in the right direction and suddenly a big hotel a mile or two away will jump up and hit you, as distinct as if it were across the street. A good way for the visitor to get acquainted with the city quickly, it would seem.

Steager Heads Textile Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mr. Emmett Steager of this city, southern sales representative of the Sherwin-Williams Company, was elected chairman of the associate members division of the Southern Textile Association at a banquet meeting at the Selwin Hotel here preceding the two-day annual convention of the Southern Textile Association.



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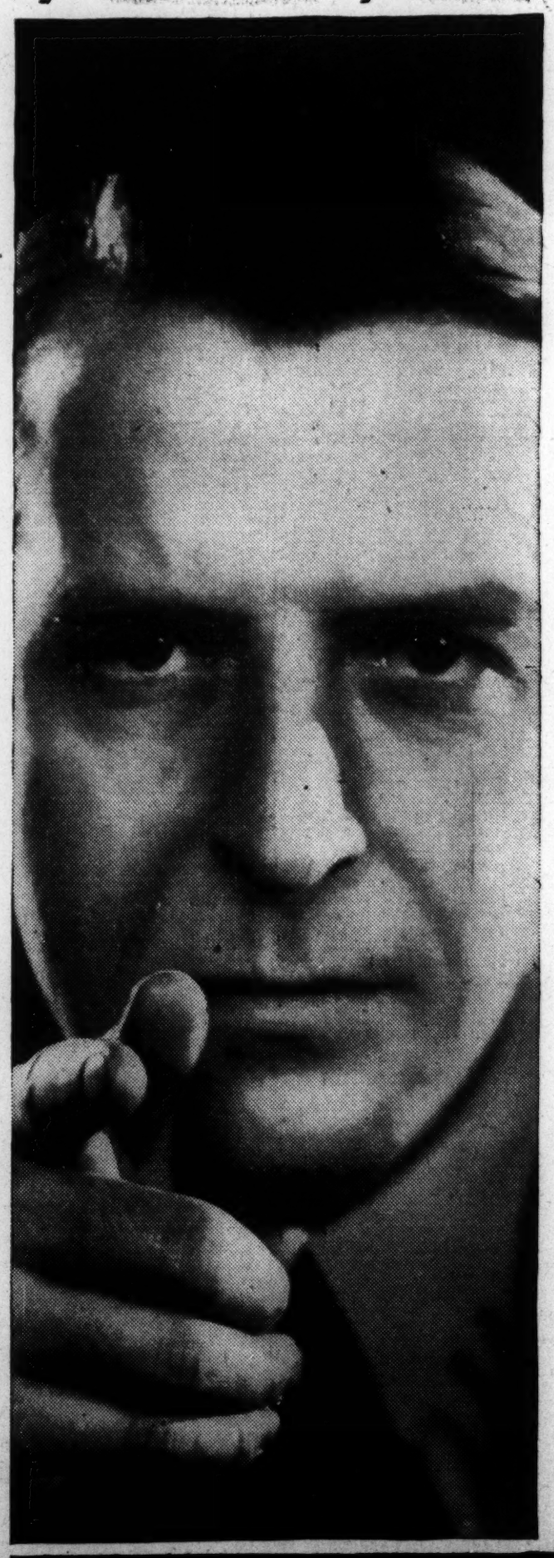

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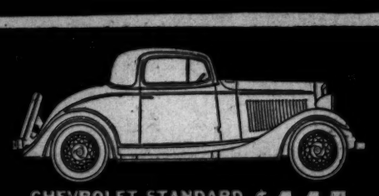

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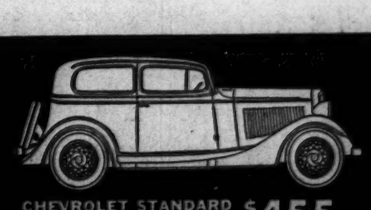

CHEVROLET STANDARD SIX COACH $455

Mary Cutter, Top Seeded, Extended At Longwood C. C.

Mary Teegarden Defeats No. 3 Player in College Girls' Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 22—Mary E. Cutter of Winchester and Jackson College in Medford, the top-seeded player, and Mary Teegarden of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., unseeded, reached the semifinal round this morning in the fifth annual intercollegiate girls' tennis championship singles on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club.

Two other players reached the quarterfinal round when Helen Wallace of Wellesley (Mass.) College and Ruth Besson of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., won their second-round matches.

Miss Cutter was extended for the first time in this tournament, being forced to play three sets to defeat Beth Lancaster of the Florida State College for Women, 6—4, 2—6, 6—0. Last year Miss Cutter played Margaret Lancaster, a sister from the same college.

Miss Teegarden's victory was an upset, because she defeated the first of the seeded stars to go out of the tournament, Catherine Boyden of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Miss Boyden, who was seeded No. 3, lost her match at 6—1, 6—3. The summary:

Fifth Annual Intercollegiate Girls' Tennis Championships

Singles—Second Round

Helen Wallace, Wellesley College, defeated Elizabeth Dutch, Connecticut College for Women, 7—5, 6—0.

Ruth Besson, Smith College, defeated Helen Ranney, Wellesley College, 6—1, 6—2.

Quarterfinal Round

Mary E. Cutter, Jackson College, defeated Beth Lancaster, Florida State College for Women, 6—4, 2—6, 6—0.

Mary Teegarden, Mount Holyoke College, defeated Catherine Boyden, Vassar College, 6—1, 6—3.

Doubles—First Round

Phyllis Ames and Kate Payson, Smith College, defeated Judy Pigeon, Wellesley College, and Elizabeth L. Gillett, Smith College, by default.

Mrs. Burke Goes To the Semifinals In London Tourney

LONDON, June 22 (AP) — Mrs. Dorothy Andrus Burke of Stamford, Conn., the defending title holder, reached the semifinal round of women's singles in the London tennis championships, today, defeating Miss M. A. Thomas of Teneriffe, 6—4, 6—3.

Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans and Lester Stoefen, the giant Californian, both in the top six of the United States ranking list, enter the semifinals of the men's singles after hard-fought matches. Sutter outsteadied N. Q. Farquharson, South African, 7—4, 7—5, while Stoefen rallied after an erratic first set to defeat W. L. Breese, the former Harvard player, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., the American and Wimbledon champion, rallied after dropping the first set to defeat A. A. Fyzee, veteran Davis Cup player from India, 6—8, 6—2, 6—3.

Meanwhile the American champion's doubles partner, Keith Gledhill, joined the semifinalists, defeating E. R. Avory, the former Cambridge University star, 6—4, 6—3.

Virginia Rice, Boston girl and ninth ranking player on the American list, reached the semifinals by conquering Joan C. Ridley of England, 7—5, 6—3. Miss Rice lost the first four games, but then steadied down and exhibited splendid control as she decisively outplayed Miss Ridley.

Helen Wills Moody, continuing her decisive advance in the women's singles, disposed of Miss S. Noel, English player, 6—1, 6—2.

United States Clings To Chess Leadership

FOLKESTONE, Eng., June 22 (AP) —The United States clung last night to the leadership in the international chess tournament after recording a 4-to-0 shutout victory over the Lithuanian team and splitting the series with the Hungarians.

The clean sweep was effected in the twelfth round of play. Isaac Kashdan, Reuben Fine, Arthur W. Dake and A. C. Simonson all won their games. In the thirteenth round Frank Marshall, Fine and Dake, playing against Vajda, Havasi and Lilienthal of Hungary, respectively, were held to draws and Kashdan adjourned with Steiner.

Czechoslovakia was on the heels of the Americans, while Sweden moved into third place, Hungary dropping to fourth. Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, the world's champion, playing for France, drew with Stahlberg of Sweden in the twelfth round.

Eleventh Round—Latvia 2½, Denmark 1½.

Twelfth Round—United States 4, Lithuania 0; Great Britain 3, Denmark 0 (1 adjourned); Latvia 3, Italy 1; Poland 2½, Hungary 1½; Sweden 3½, France ½; Czechoslovakia 3½, Scotland ½; Iceland 1½; Belgium ½ (2 adjourned).

Thirteenth Round—United States 1½, Hungary 1½ (1 adjourned); Great Britain 3, Italy 1; Lithuania 2, Latvia 1 (1 adjourned); Sweden 2, Poland 2; Czechoslovakia 1, France 1 (2 adjourned); Scotland 2½, Iceland ½ (1 adjourned); Austria 3, Belgium 1; Denmark 4, Esthonia 0 (by default).

The standing of the leading teams: United States 38½-11½, Czechoslovakia 36-14, Sweden 34½-19½, Hungary 32½-18½, Poland 32-18, Latvia 31-21, Austria 30-20, Great Britain 27-24, Lithuania 25½-23½.

Beane Awarded Trophy

Arthur Beane '36, of Cambridge, No. 6 on the Harvard freshman 1933 crew, has been voted the first award of the Bruce Finlay Vanderveer trophy given anonymously in memory of the late Bruce Finlay Vanderveer, who was captain of the 1932 Harvard freshman crew. The trophy is to be awarded annually at Red Top to the outstanding man of the Harvard freshman crew. A committee of three, Coach Charles J. Whiteside; the freshman coach, Herbert H. Haines, and the varsity captain, Malcolm Bancroft, voted the award this year. Another year the preceding Vanderveer trophy winner will vote with the varsity and freshman coaches. Arthur Beane prepared for Harvard at Noble & Greenough and Mt. Hermon School. He is 19 years of age, weighs 175 pounds and is 6ft. 3in. tall. He is the son of the late Arthur Beane '11, who rowed on his Harvard freshman crew and was prominently connected with rowing during his undergraduate days and later when he was Graduate Secretary of Phillips Brooks House from 1911 to 1918 and Treasurer of the Harvard Union from 1913 to 1916.

Mrs. Federman Features Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN HEAD, L. I., June 22—The match between Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf & Country Club, and Mrs. Henry March of the North Shore Country Club, featured the second round of the Long Island women's golf championship tournament at the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club links yesterday. Mrs. Federman, who won the title in 1930, was 1 down with only two holes to play; but she squared the match at the seventeenth hole and after the eighteenth and nineteenth had been halved, won the twentieth with a 4 to a 5.

Three of Seeded Stars in Western Tennis Defeated

W. H. Doeg Bows to Rexinger and Halstead Downs Bowman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVER FOREST, Ill., June 22—Three seeded stars were eliminated in the third round of men's singles in the annual western championship tournament of the United States Lawn Tennis Association at the River Forest Tennis Club here yesterday.

William H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., one of the favored youngsters, was defeated by Scott C. Rexinger, of Chicago, former Big Ten champion, by the score of 6—2, 6—0. Perhaps more of a surprise was the victory of Thane R. Halstead of Chicago, over Herbert L. Bowman of New York. The score of 6—1, 3—6, 9—7 represented a real upset.

Richard Covington of Asheville, N. C., another seeded player, was eliminated by T. F. O'Connell of Chicago, former Big Ten star, 6—4, 6—8, 3—3, default.

G. M. Lott Jr. of this city, ranking star of the district, caught up with the field by winning two matches. In the second round he defeated Harvey Harris of Glencoe, Ill., 6—2, 6—2, and in the third trimmed Philip Greenstein of Cleveland, 6—2, 6—4. Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, title defender, got a good workout in defeating Max Davidson of Chicago, 6—3, 7—5.

Men's doubles got under way with W. E. Hess and J. W. Smith of Fort Worth, Texas, winning a feature match from Dr. M. J. Pauly and Joseph Shostrom, 6—2, 6—3.

In the second round of women's singles, Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, provided a surprise by getting everything back and defeating Louise Hofmeister of Chicago, 7—5, 5—7, 6—0.

Western Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Second Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Harvey Harris, Glencoe, Ill., 6—2, 6—2.

Milton Ruehl, Milwaukee, defeated Joseph Carrigan, Chicago, 14—12, 6—2.

Lewis Carson, Ypsilanti, Mich., defeated Carl Becker, Chicago, 8—6, 6—2.

Third Round

D. K. Barr, Dallas, Texas, defeated Lewis Carson, Ypsilanti, Mich., 3—6, 6—2, 6—0.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Max Davidson, Chicago, 6—3, 7—5.

G. S. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Dr. Lars Lundgost, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated C. O. Donnell, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Scott C. Rexinger, Chicago, defeated W. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—2, 6—0.

Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Penna., defeated Karl Hodge, St. Louis, 9—7, 6—2.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Philip Greenstein, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—4.

W. E. Parkhill, Chicago, defeated Ronald Reddig, Rock Island, Ill., 6—0, 7—5.

Jay L. Cohn, Chicago, defeated Edward Lejeck, Chicago, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

W. E. Hess, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated J. W. Smith, Fort Worth, 6—1, 6—4.

Henry Prusoff, Seattle, defeated Trevar Weiss, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Joseph Ciano, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—2.

Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, defeated A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, 7—5, 8—6.

Thane R. Halstead, Chicago, defeated Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 6—1, 3—6, 9—7.

T. F. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Richard Covington, Nashville, N. C., 6—4, 6—8, 3—3 default.

Women's Singles—First Round

Wilhelmina Aveling, Wheaton, Ill., defeated Marion Hammond, Chicago, 6—3, 6—0.

Barbara Duffy, Cleveland, defeated Mary Callender, Monterey, Calif., by default.

Second Round

Helen Fulton, Chicago, defeated Virginia Hess, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4.

Katheryn Pearson, Houston, Texas, defeated Eleanor Kesting, St. Paul, 6—1, 6—3.

Eugenie Sampson, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Gladys McWorter, Detroit, 6—1, 6—2.

Murial Adams, Indianapolis, defeated Mrs. Jean Hoxie, Detroit, 6—3, 6—2.

Elizabeth Blackman, Detroit, defeated Billie Traxel, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

Louise Blackman, Chicago, defeated Vera Trayford, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, defeated Lois Jacques, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. E. O. Johnson, Detroit, defeated Jackie Ayer, Chicago, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Flo Whittleder, Chicago, defeated Wilhelmina Aveling, Wheaton, Ill., 6—2, 6—3.

Eunice Dean, San Antonio, defeated Louise Hofmeister, Chicago, 7—5, 5—7, 6—0.

Ruth Willard, Chicago, defeated Stephanie Zalinski, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4.

Thelma Kenefick, Iowa City, defeated Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, by default.

Clara Davis, Madison, Wis., defeated Jane Sampson, Chicago, 7—5, 6—2.

Alice Higgitt, Milwaukee, defeated Loretta Galvin, Chicago, 6—2, 6—3.

Jean Beck, Chicago, defeated Dolores Cook, Chicago, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Men's Doubles—First Round

F. A. Parker and Robert Bryan defeated Robert Autey and Robert Connell by default.

D. K. Barr and John McDiarmid defeated Russell and Baird and William Quayle, 6—1, 6—3.

Frederic Mercur and W. F. Coen Jr. defeated Lee Kulp and F. D. LaPell, 6—0, 6—2.

W. H. Doeg and Henry Prusoff defeated Richard Sheldon and Ernst Wiberg, 6—0, 7—5.

Wilbur E. Hess and J. W. Smith defeated Dr. M. J. Pauly and Joe Shostrom, 6—2, 6—3.

G. S. O'Connell and G. M. Braudt Jr. defeated Philip Greenstein and William Eiler, 6—3, 6—2.

Richard Covington and Harvey Harris defeated Lloyd Wallace and Warren Byrum by default.

Milton Ruehl and Donald Leavens defeated Fred Hands and Bruce Hicks, 6—2, 6—1.

Lewis Carson and Carl Fischer defeated Norman Bickel and Robert Charles, 8—6, 4—6, 6—0.

T. F. O'Connell and Edward Shoaff defeated Robert Elliott and Dean McCormick, by default.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	40	22	.645
St. Paul	36	30	.545
Indianapolis	32	29	.525
Minneapolis	32	31	.508
Milwaukee	30	30	.500
Toledo	32	33	.492
Louisville	30	36	.455
Kansas City	24	43	.358

Results June 21

Toledo 3, Indianapolis 2.
St. Paul 10, Kansas City 9.
Louisville 3, Columbus 1.
Milwaukee 7, Minneapolis 5.
Milwaukee 8, Minneapolis 2.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	45	26	.634
New Orleans	41	29	.586
Birmingham	39	32	.549
Chattanooga	37	33	.536
Nashville	37	34	.521
Atlanta	32	40	.444
Knoxville	26	42	.382
Little Rock	23	45	.338

Results June 21

Knoxville 7, New Orleans 5.
Chattanooga 13, Nashville 4.
Atlanta 12, Birmingham 2.
Little Rock 10, Memphis 3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	48	32	.600
Portland	43	33	.566
Hollywood	42	34	.553
Los Angeles	40	36	.526
Missions	39	40	.494
Oakland	37	39	.487
Seattle	29	44	.397
San Francisco	30	47	.390

Results June 21

Portland 8, Seattle 6.
Oakland 13, Sacramento 6.
Los Angeles 7, Hollywood 3.
San Francisco 6, Missions 5.

New York Protects One-Half Game Lead By Beating Chicago

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	35	21	.625
St. Louis	36	23	.610
Pittsburgh	33	27	.550
Chicago	32	31	.508
Cincinnati	28	33	.459
Brooklyn	25	31	.446
Boston	27	34	.443
Philadelphia	23	39	.371

Results June 21

Boston 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Boston 5, Pittsburgh 3.
New York 3, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 5.
Philadelphia 10, Cincinnati 8.

The New York Giants protected their half-a-game lead yesterday in the National League baseball race behind the steady three-hit pitching of Fred Fitzsimmons. The veteran right-hander yielded singles to only English, Demaree and Billy Herman, the first named driving in his team's only run in the fourth. Big Pat Malone limited the Giants to seven hits, which is good enough to win most ball games. Critz and O'Doul each made a pair of hits, the latter getting a homer. The contest was the final of a four-game series of which the Giants won three.

Coming from behind to overcome a five-run Brooklyn lead, the St. Louis Cardinals kept pace with the first-place New York Giants yesterday by virtue of a 7-to-5 victory. Errors by Watkins and Collins helped the Dodgers to five runs in their half of the first inning, while Tex Carleton was pitching for the Cardinals. From that inning on, however, Carleton and Vance delivered shut-out ball and their mates scored enough runs to go ahead. A pinch-hit double by Rogers Hornsby drove in the deciding runs in the eighth.

Bill McKechnie's Boston Braves took both ends of a double-header from the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday, 6 to 5 and 5 to 3. The deciding run in the first game was put across in the eighth inning on a pass to Lee, Spohrer's single, a pass to Mowry and a long fly to right by Urbanski. Ben Cantwell pitched most of the game for the Tribe and was the winning pitcher. The Pirates overcame a 4-to-0 lead and used five pitchers in their effort to win. The second game was won by Arthur Whitney, who recently came to Boston from the Phillies. The veteran infielder punched a home run into the left field bleachers in the eighth inning with two men on, to overcome a Pirate lead produced earlier in the game when Paul Waner hit a homer.

Philadelphia made a clean sweep of its series with Cincinnati yesterday, winning the final contest, 10 to 8. The Reds out-hit the Phillies, 13 to 12, but did not always come through in the pinches. The winners were shut out for five innings, but scored 10 times during the sixth and seventh to clinch the game. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	x	3	7	0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Mancuso; Malone and Hartnett. Umpires—McGrew and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 35m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	7	15	2
Brooklyn	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	0

Batteries—Carleton, Vance and Wilson; Beck, Shaute and Lopez, Outen. Winning pitcher—Carleton. Losing pitcher—Beck. Umpires—Barr, Pfirman and Quigley. Time—2h. 25m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	x		10	12	5
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	8	13	1

Batteries—Moore, Hansen, Liska, Elliott and Davis; Stout, Johnson, Quinn and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Moore. Losing pitcher—Stout. Umpires—Rigler, Klem and Stark. Time—2h. 18m.

At Boston
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	x	6	12	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	5	13	0

Batteries—Cantwell, Zachary and Hogan, Spohrer; Smith, Chagnon, Kremer, Harris, French and Grace. Winning pitcher—Cantwell. Losing pitcher—Harris. Umpires—Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 43m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	x	5	12	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0

Batteries—Frankhouse, Starr, Mangum and Spohrer; Swetonic, Chagnon and Grace. Winning pitcher—Mangum. Losing pitcher—Swetonic. Umpires—Reardon and Moran. Time—1h. 35m.

Closing Scores For First-Class Cricket

LONDON, June 22 (Canadian Press).—Closing scores in first-class cricket matches which opened yesterday follow:

At Chelmsford—Kent 129 (Smith 5 for 38), Essex 187 to 8 (Pearce 55 not out).

At Chesterfield—Derby 38 for 1 wicket against Gloucestershire.

At Leeds—Yorkshire 229 (Sutcliffe 71), Warwickshire 1 for no wickets.

At Portsmouth—Somerset 190, Hampshire 87 for 9 wickets.

At the Oval—Cambridge University 273 (Human 110; Brown 5 for 62), Surrey 61 for no wickets.

At Hove—Sussex 89 and 55 for 4 (Owen-Smith 6 for 14), Oxford University 96 (Cornford 5 for 13).

At Lord's — Middlesex-Worcestershire, rain.

At Swansea—Glamorgan 305 for 9 (Dyson 68, Turnbull 63) against Lancashire.

Yale Reduces Ticket Prices

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association announced last night that prices of tickets for football games to be played in the Yale Bowl next fall will be reduced and the "personal use" clause will be omitted from applications. The association announced also that official programs will be sold for 25 cents instead of 10 cents. The charge for parking privileges on Yale property near the Bowl will be cut from $1 to 50 cents. Tickets for the Princeton game, the final home game for Yale this year, will cost $3.50. Harvard game tickets last year were sold at $4.40. Army game tickets are cut from $4.40 to $3.30. The new schedule of prices is: Maine, Oct. 7, 55 cents; Washington and Lee, Oct. 14, $1.10; Brown, Oct. 21, $2.20 and $1.10; Army, Oct. 28, $3.30; Dartmouth, Nov. 4, $3 and $2; Georgia, Nov. 11, $2.20 and $1.10; and Princeton, Dec. 2, $3.50.

Medalist Is Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., June 22—Mrs. George Hite Jr. of the Apawamis Club, sprang a surprise in the second round of the Women's Westchester and Fairfield Association championship golf tournament here, yesterday, when she defeated Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of the Woodway Country Club, former Connecticut state champion and a favorite in the current tournament, 5 and 4. Frances Snyder, also of the Apawamis Club and present holder of the championship title, also advanced to the semifinal round by defeating Jane Evans of the Siwanoy Country Club, 3 and 1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	42	27	.609
Newark	41	28	.594
Toronto	39	30	.565
Baltimore	38	34	.528
Buffalo	31	38	.449
Jersey City	29	39	.426
Albany	29	41	.414
Montreal	29	41	.414

Results June 21

Newark 4, Jersey City 3.
Baltimore 16, Albany 3.
Buffalo 3, Toronto 1.
Toronto 1, Buffalo 0.

Harvard Makes Two Places In Quarterfinals

Williams and Hamilton Win Other Singles Brackets in Eastern Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY, N. Y., June 22—Harvard continued its sweep of the points in the Eastern intercollegiate lawn tennis championships at the Racquet & Swimming Club of Ardsley, yesterday, when all four of its representatives, both in singles and doubles, won their quarterfinal matches, adding 12 points more to their total. S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, defeated Donald Hawley, New York University, and John E. Ray, eliminated William G. Mundy, Yale, in the singles, though both were carried to three sets, and Davenport and Ray and Walter E. Arensberg and G. Huntington Hartford were both successful in doubles.

Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton, now an overwhelming favorite to win the individual championship, staged the most brilliant performance of the day when he swamped young Norcross S. Tilney, the surviving Princeton player, 6—2, 6—1, but will have a real battle on his hands today, when he opposes Ray, who has been playing high-class tennis all week.

The fourth winner in singles was Albert Horton 3d, Williams, who ended the hopes of E. Ramey Donovan of Fordham, also in straight sets. Donovan has had difficulties and was far below his recent local form. Horton also was successful in doubles with Robert Kelleher as his partner, but Murphy, playing with William E. Weld, was defeated by the leading New York University pair, Hawley and Allan W. Swayze. The summary:

Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Championship Singles—Fourth Round

S. Ellsworth Davenport 2d, Harvard, defeated Donald Hawley, New York University, 8—6, 1—6, 6—1.

Albert Horton 3d, Williams, defeated E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, 6—4, 6—4.

Richard T. Murphy, Hamilton, defeated Norcross S. Tilney, Princeton, 6—2, 6—1.

John P. Ray, Harvard, defeated William G. Mundy, Yale, 2—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Doubles—Third Round

Albert Horton 3d and Robert Kelleher, Williams, defeated Howard Tompkins and Paul W. Peavy Jr., Colgate, 6—4, 8—6.

Walter E. Arensberg and G. Huntington Hartford, Harvard, defeated J. Upshur Moorhead and Egbert J. Miles, Yale, 4—6, 8—6, 7—5.

S. E. Davenport 3d and J. F. Ray, Harvard, defeated Thomas D. Flynn and N. S. Tilney, Princeton, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Donald Hawley and Allan W. Swayze, New York, defeated R. T. Murphy and William E. Weld, Hamilton, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Dartmouth Awards D's In Yachting, Baseball

HANOVER, N. H., June 22 (AP)—The Dartmouth Athletic Council yesterday awarded 17 major letters in baseball, five-inch "D's" to members of the yacht club crews, recent winners in the intercollegiate yachting championships.

The council named David H. Callaway Jr. '34 of Brooklyn, N. Y., manager of swimming; Thomas D. Hicks '34 of Evanston, Ill., manager of track, and John M. Hinsman '34 of Rutland, Vt., manager of hockey. A new 220-yard freestyle Dartmouth swimming record of 2m. 25 1-5s., also was approved. The record was made at the national intercollegiates at New Haven, Conn., last winter.

The following received baseball letters: Thomas Maskilieson, Quincy, Mass.; Charles L. Rich, Norwood, Mass.; Way Thompson, Millbrook, Ill.; Kenneth B. Weeman, New York; John J. Schneider, New York, 1933; Charles B. Arthur, Walpole, Mass.; Robert M. Bennett, Newtonville, Mass.; Jacob K. Edwards, Southbridge, Mass.; Walter E. Keady, Melrose, Mass.; Robert J. Miller, Cedar Grove, N. J.; Roald A. Morton, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Smith O'Brien, Lawrence, Mass; Charles L. Snow, New York, 1934; William B. Clark, Amesbury, Mass.; Philip A. Conathan, East Weymouth, Mass.; George F. Hill, Littleton, N. H.; Richard P. Hurd, Braintree, Mass., 1935.

Yachting letters were given to Philip Farnham, Rochester, N. Y.; William T. Okie, South Orange, N. J.; Philip F. Whitbeck, Rochester, N. Y., 1933; John J. Gordon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank Hekma, Greenwich, Conn.; Joseph R. Poisson, New Bedford, Mass., 1934. John MacD. Odell, Delhi, N. Y., 1935.

Princeton Varsity Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 22—Fifty-two Princeton crewmen and four managers were awarded athletic insignia by the Princeton University Athletic Association, according to an announcement made here yesterday. The varsity awards: Peter B. H. Cummings '33, John W. Dayton Jr. '33, Joseph W. Johnson Jr. '33, Maurice deK. T. Kennedy '33, Wilmer B. Rutherfurd, Brewster W. Smith '33, William Speer '33, Arthur L. Strang '33, Gerhard M. Williams '33, Aikman Armstrong Jr. '34, Walter H. Pflaumer '34.

Cubs Send Call for Outfielder

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs sent a rush call for help from their Los Angeles Pacific Coast League farm yesterday for an outfield reserve to replace Jackson Riggs Stephenson, who met with a mishap in Tuesday's game with the Giants.

The Editor's Puzzle

110

1 "If either she ever lived in this house," said [illegible] the policeman at once, "only for a few weeks, I know for a certainty he added that she had been known to have lived elsewhere in another part of town. Perhaps she was a girl, and home-town her friends always knew [illegible] her whereabouts; and they none of them have about any knowledge of this."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Two-Straight For Yale in Baseball

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League
(Final Standing—1933)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	9	2	.818
Yale	9	3	.750
Dartmouth	7	5	.583
Harvard	5	6	.455
Cornell	5	7	.417
Pennsylvania	5	7	.417
Princeton	1	11	.083

By a decisive margin of two-straight, Yale won its annual baseball series with Harvard. The Eli won the second game at Soldiers' Field yesterday, by a score of 4 to 2. The game completed the schedule of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. Edward F. Loughlin Jr. '34, third baseman and star pitcher, was elected Harvard's captain for 1934 following the game.

Andrew M. Rogers '33, Charles P. Williamson '34 and George F. Parker Jr. '34 were the Eli heroes. Rogers held the Crimson to one safe hit in eight innings. When he weakened in the ninth and retired with two runs in, two on and no one out, Parker relieved and retired the side. Williamson hit a tremendous home run in the fourth inning for two of the three runs scored at that time.

Once again it was Harvard's inability to hit that told the story. Including the ninth-inning rally for two runs, the Crimson made only four hits. One error charged to Harvard proved costly. With two out the Crimson shortstop dropped the catcher's throw for a perfect putout in the third, giving Williamson a chance for his home-run hit.

Two bases on balls and a single by Rogers himself scored the first Eli run in the second inning. Following Williamson's home run with R. P. Kimball '33 on base, two singles and a wild pitch gave Yale another run. A base on balls to Hamilton Thatcher Jr. '33 and a triple by Charles J. Nevin '34, catcher, scored the first Harvard run. The next man reached first and Robert B. Kiernan '33 then singled to score Nevin. Parker then relieved Rogers and Harvard went out in order.

Eddie Loughlin, newly elected Harvard captain, is the son of Edward F. Loughlin '00. The elder Loughlin attended this game. He played centerfield for the varsity in the years 1898, 1899 and 1900. Eddie Jr. prepared at Williston Academy and Concord High School. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	1

Batteries—Rogers, Parker and Browne; Taylor, McJennett, Loughlin and Nevin. Winning pitcher—Rogers. Losing pitcher—Taylor. Umpires—Keady and Skelly. Time—1h. 50m.

Nineteen Varsity Track Awards

Nineteen varsity track awards are included among the 207 announced by the Harvard Athletic Association for participation in the various recognized spring sport season. Varsity baseball and crew will await the athletic meeting next month. The track awards: Carlisle Abell '35, E. E. Calvin '35, J. H. Dean '34, Capt. N. P. Dodge Jr. '33, Arthur Foote 2d '33, J. C. Grady '33, A. B. Hallowell '34, W. L. Hasler '34, J. J. Hayes Jr. '34, J. J. Healey Jr. '34, H. W. Huntington '34, Alfred Kidder 2d '33, T. F. Locke '35, J. M. Morse '34, G. P. Rosen '33, Francis Shumann '35, J. B. White '34, C. F. Woodard '35, G. M. Fenollosa '33, manager.

Senators Continue Hitting Ball Hard Besting White Sox

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	37	22	.627
Washington	36	23	.610
Cleveland	33	28	.541
Chicago	31	29	.517
Philadelphia	28	28	.500
Detroit	30	31	.484
Boston	23	38	.377
St. Louis	21	40	.344

Results June 21

Boston 10, Detroit 9.
Detroit 5, Boston 3.
Washington 9, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 11, Philadelphia 1.
New York 5, St. Louis 3 (13 innings).

The Washington Senators continued to pound the ball yesterday in the American League baseball race, defeating the Chicago White Sox, 9 to 0. By winning, the Senators remained one game behind the leading New York Yankees, who also triumphed. Earl Whitehill and Manager Joe Cronin were the heroes for Washington. Whitehill kept nine hits well scattered over the nine-inning route, while his mates, led by Cronin, connected with 18 safeties off Gregory and Kimsey. Cronin hit three doubles and a single in five trips to the plate, accounting for three runs. Manush had three hits and a base on balls to his credit.

The stubborn St. Louis Browns carried the Yankees to 13 innings before losing yesterday, 5 to 3. Ed Wells, former New York left-hander, went the distance for the Browns, while Van Atta and Wilcy Moore divided the work for the Yanks. Tony Lazzeri hit his eleventh homer of the season in the twelfth, but the Browns tied the score again in their half of the same inning. Singles by Byrd and Sewell, followed by Combs's double, accounted for the winning runs. Lou Gehrig hit his seventeenth home run of the year and Shea hit one for the Browns.

Cleveland hit hard behind the steady pitching of Wes Ferrell and defeated Philadelphia, 11 to 1. The Indians collected 12 hits off George Earnshaw and Rube Walberg, including a pair of triples by Bill Knickerbocker and one by Cissell. Ferrell yielded only six safeties and was never in much trouble. The Athletics tied the score in the third inning with their only run of the game, but couldn't do a thing after that. Coleman made two hits for the A's.

Boston and Detroit divided a double-header yesterday at Navin Field, the Red Sox taking the first game, 10 to 9, and the Tigers the second, 5 to 3. Boston overcame a six-run handicap in the opener, pounding the ball for 14 hits. The hits were fairly well scattered down the lineup, with Dusty Cooke getting the only homer. Charlie Gehringer hit one for the Tigers in the second inning and accounted for three runs. Fred Marberry pitched the Tigers to victory in the second contest, shutting out the Red Sox after the first inning. Alexander hit a homer for the losers in this game. The scores by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	9	18	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1

Batteries—Whitehill and Sewell; Gregory, Kimsey and Grube. Losing pitcher—Gregory. Umpires—McGowan, Owens and Ormsby. Time—1h. 39m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	13	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	1

Batteries—Van Atta, Moore and Dickey; Wells and Shea. Winning pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Kolls. Time—2h. 40m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	5	x	11	12	2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	4

Batteries—

The Home Forum

Samuel Pepys—A Picture of the Full-Length Man

TIME has not been kind to the immortal Samuel Pepys (be sure to pronounce it *Peeps!*). If only for fair play we should take occasion on this tercentenary year of his birth to recall the substantial characteristics of a really great man, which have become too much obscured by the overemphasis placed by writers and playwrights upon certain weaknesses, penitentially recorded in his Diary, which he never expected to have subjected to the ungenerous scrutiny of posterity. That Pepys himself has been his only critic should surely be construed as in his favor! Suppose we glance briefly at his career outside his Diary, that we may turn later to this amazing human document with a fuller understanding.

As a youth of seventeen, Pepys was an eyewitness to the execution of King Charles I, and ten years later accompanied his cousin, the Earl of Sandwich, who commanded the fleet which brought King Charles II back from exile. From St. Paul's School, in London, he went on to Trinity Hall, in Cambridge, and later to Magdalene, which institution he was later to enrich materially by his bequest. He entered upon his long public service as a teller of the Exchequer. From this minor position he was advanced to Clerk of the Acts, in the Navy Office (equivalent to the present permanent undersecretary). This was the dark moment in English history when the Dutch were in the Medway, and Pepys was one of the few public officials who showed courage and intelligence in the face of national humiliation. While England was engaged in its naval war with Holland, the entire responsibility of victualing the ships fell upon Pepys' shoulders. So conspicuous was his service that he was specially commended by the Lord High Admiral, then the Duke of York, later to be known as King James II. In 1673, Pepys was made Secretary of the Admiralty. When James II became King, in 1685, he rewarded Pepys' loyalty by appointing him Minister for the Navy, which position he held until the Revolution of 1688, which ended his official connection with the Government.

Outside his official life, Pepys enjoyed an intimate friendship with such worthies as John Evelyn and Dryden. He was a constant attendant at the meetings of the great Royal Society, ultimately becoming its president. He was an ardent and understanding collector of books.

* * *

The famous Diary covers only ten years of Pepys' life, 1660-1670. To make sure that its contents should remain sacred to himself, Pepys recorded his extraordinary entries not only in shorthand, but further complicated the writing by the use of a private cipher. His ingenuity resisted prying eyes for nearly a hundred and fifty years, but in 1825 the cipher was solved, and this vivid picture of Pepys' inner life was given to the world. "An exact diary," wrote Prynne, "is a window into his heart that maketh it, and therefore pity it is that any should look therein but either the friends of the party or such ingenuous foes as will not, especially in things doubtful, make conjectural comments to his disgrace."

Once translated, there was no chance that the Diary would ever be forgotten, for it at once took a unique place in literature. Its honesty and frankness established a new mark in writing, its freedom from posturing gave it the charm of sincerity, the importance of the subjects covered elevated it from a personal record into an historical document of supreme importance. Sir Walter Scott, Coleridge, and Macaulay greeted the publication of the Diary with enthusiasm, and expressed unbounded admiration for its author.

The self-drawn portrait is naturally paradoxical and in many instances the characteristics seem antagonistic, but throughout the work is consummate evidence that Pepys threw himself to the full of his powers into everything he did, whether work or play. Much that he so freely records is discreditable and at variance with contemporary estimates, yet no one can read the "confessions" and doubt their veracity. And beyond these personal records are equally vivid pictures of great historic events in which the writer played his part: the coronation of Charles II; the Dutch wars; the deplorable condition of the English Navy, which he helped to reform; the terrible London Plague of 1665, during which he remained steadfastly at his post; the devastating London Fire, in which catastrophe he rendered valiant service. Through it all, the reader can see the man gradually growing in stature, questioning everything around him (and himself most pitilessly), seeking by means of his extraordinary power of Socratic reasoning to learn the answer to the problem of human living.

* * *

When, thirty years ago, I first visited the Pepysian Building in the Second Court of Magdalene College, in Cambridge, accompanied, as the regulations require, by a Fellow of the College, I was attracted wholly by the fame which had come to Samuel Pepys from his Diary, and was ignorant of the real importance of the man's life. With the original cipher manuscript before us, my companion (who was an ardent Pepysian) unfolded the story to me as I have written it here. He closed his recital with an invitation to examine with care the volumes and other valuable items which form the bequest to the college. "Nothing," my companion added, "can reveal Samuel Pepys' real character to one who knows books more clearly than the nature of this collection."

The library itself is an evidence of Pepys' vanity in that he planned through his collection to preserve his name for posterity. That he did not consider the Diary a part of his plan has already been made evident. Yet until the deciphering of the shorthand manuscript, little attention was paid by the public to the library, although scholars had come to know the value of what the Pepysian Building contained. On the publication of the Diary, Pepys' name at once became famous, and general interest was created in the library itself.

Originally the library was left to Pepys' nephew, John Jackson, but with the specification that under no circumstances should it be dispersed. The owner stipulated that the volumes were eventually to be placed in one of the great English universities, with Cambridge preferred to Oxford. He insisted upon a private college rather than a public, and of these colleges he gave preference to Magdalene or Trinity, with the understanding that whichever received the bequest was to forfeit the library to the other if it did not live up to its covenants.

The books of the Biblioteca Pepysiana are arranged in eleven mahogany bookcases, the original purchase of which is recorded in the Diary. The presses are elaborately carved, with handles at either end; in the doors are small panes of glass, and in the lower division there are glass windows which lift. The volumes are all arranged in double rows; but, by ingeniously placing small books in front and large ones behind, the titles are all plainly visible. The only method of classification used by Pepys was the matter of size, and to know that the library still remains in exactly the same condition as its owner left it, with the books in their original cases arranged in the same order, adds special interest to the visitor.

Toward the end of his life, Pepys came to the conclusion that he would have no more books in his library than his cases would hold; so, whenever he purchased a new volume, he weeded out an inferior one to make room for it. In his Diary he writes: "Whereas before my delight was in multitude of books and spending money in that and buying alway of other things, now that I am become a better husband and have left off buying, now my delight is in the neatness of everything."

The collection is well diversified, and shows a consummate knowledge of books. Pepys was the first collector of prints and drawings in illustration of London topography, so naturally the collection is unusually rich in this department.

I left Cambridge with a sense of having discovered a new dimension to an old friend—yet the evidence had been of easy access for any who took the pains to learn the facts. Since then I have resented the avidity with which superficial writers and readers have seized upon the dross and ignored the gold in Pepys' life and work. And so, on this, his tercentennial, I undertake in part to pay my debt by redrawing this picture of the full-length man.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT.

Sea Spell

Lightly as two shell-gatherers we went down
To meet the sea, nor had we any thought
Of cargoes or adventurous keels, or aught
More distant than our little steepled town.
And then, by some strange miracle, we found
Only the sky about us, drifting there
At wind's will in a waste of waters where
No white sail passed or hailed us, homeward bound.
The wind with an invisible finger writes
Across the silver parchment of the shore
What even the envious sea may never know:
Lyrics the moon remembers, of old nights,
Of treasure-laden ships that ply no more
From ports of call forgotten long ago.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Samuel Pepys, Diarist: From a Drawing by Dwight C. Sturges

Contentment for the Holiday Maker

It is only a short railway journey from Vallado to Leiria. The station is some distance from the town, and a diligence takes travellers to and fro. Leiria has its castle, standing high on a hill, with walls that come down to the town but do not, as at Obidos, encircle it. The town has a peculiar charm which it is difficult to analyse. It may be due to the little river Liz which flows so happily through it and reflects the trees that line the roads, or stand in groups, and adorn the public gardens. . . .

Towards evening there was a constant stream of lasses to and from the fountain close by the hotel. Each one balanced a large pitcher, in form the immediate descendant of the amphora, on her shapely head. The right way is to balance it in a slanting position when empty, upright when full, and it is then that the graceful carriage of these damsels is seen to perfection. Surely this is enough to bring contentment to a holiday-maker. But there are other attractions; the narrow streets seem to give a better insight into their character when the sun has set and lamps are struggling rather vainly against the encroaching darkness. The tinkling sound of guitars and mandolins, and a band of young men, some carrying lanterns held high on sticks, others behind them playing, all marching in step to the rhythm of the music, swings round the corner of a street, then round another, and so perambulates the town. The townsfolk, especially the ladies, seem pleased with this attention; and when the band happens to stop under the windows of one or the other of these old houses, a neighboring street lamp looks very knowing, almost winks, as it suggests a time-honoured quotation beginning "sunt pueri pueri—!"

Yet another feature of Leiria adds to its attractiveness—the old castle. It looks so friendly as it stands out, lit up by the morning sun. Unlike other castles, it does not frown down upon the men and women in the town below it; on the contrary, it seems to smile sympathetically. Perhaps the large window openings cause this effect; they give the ancient stronghold a much more genial appearance than loopholes, which always suggest a store of arrows, bolts or some such hurtful missiles, ready to fly on the least provocation. Again, the broken Gothic pillars of the chapel, which rise above the walls, help to soften the hard outlines of the fortress. The old castle of Leiria has seen stirring times. Moors and Portuguese fought for possession of it with varying success, for it was a place of great strategic importance in the Middle Ages. . . .

It is pleasant to ramble about the ruins of Leiria Castle, to note the different styles of architecture as successive monarchs added to the structure. The view from the summit is very beautiful. Clouds are hurrying across the blue sky of Portugal, moving southward over the rolling country where the broad white road leads through pine forests, down to Alcobaca, Obidos and over the heights of Torres Vedras to Lisbon.—From "A Winter Holiday in Portugal," by CAPTAIN GRANVILLE BAKER. (New York: James Pott & Company.)

Dinah Lou Goes Berrying

"Ah got mah mouf all sot for a blackbe'y cobbler," Dinah Lou announced soon after breakfast. "You chillun doan know whar dey is no ripe blackbe'ys, Ah reckon?"

Lucy looked at me and winked. At this signal I resumed my swinging on the screen door and gave no sign that I had heard Dinah Lou's question. It was better to let Lucy handle such matters, especially when she so evidently had something up her sleeve. In a moment I heard her reply. "Oh, we know where some are all right. But we won't tell—unless you promise to take us with you when you go after them!"

Dinah Lou chuckled. "Sho you kin go. Ah wouldn't git fur widout you, Ah knows dat!" I gave the door sill a shove which sent me, clinging to the screen with both hands, out in a wide semicircle over the back steps. For the first time, Dinah Lou noticed my occupation. "Lawsy mussy, honey chile! You clam down offen dar an' shet dat do'. You gwine let in ebery fly dis side ob de Mississippi ribber! Run 'long now an' git on you' sunhats!"

In a few moments the three of us were following the winding road which led from Grandmother's to Sunflower creek. Our big hats flapped in the breeze, and the red dust sifted through our sandals. From time to time, Lucy and I would beat an impatient tattoo on the pails which we carried, or strike them together, merely to enjoy the metallic clinking sound which resulted from such action. The wild cherry trees along the way hung red with fruit; the birds were already tilting on the barbed-wire fences near by, sampling the tiny cherries, and no doubt anticipating the time when they would be ripe. To our delight we discovered a plum thicket, and Dinah Lou was forced to wait while we gathered a quantity of the red and yellow plums.

The blackberry vines ran riot along Sunflower creek. Some were still covered with small white blossoms, and others with red and green berries. Lucy giggled reminiscently. "Do you remember when we used to ask everybody why blackberries were red when they were green?" I made no answer. The question was still somewhat of a puzzle to me.

Dinah Lou broke into my reverie. "Whar dem ripe be'ys you done tell about?" she queried sharply. "All dese 'long heah am green as gourds!"

"Oh, they're over on the other side of the creek—along the south bank where the sun ripens them faster," Lucy hastened to assure her. "We have to cross down here on these rocks." I flung my sandals across the narrow stream and waded over, delighting in the soft sand beneath my feet and the cool water around my ankles. Lucy thought wading a juvenile pastime, and skipped expertly from rock to rock until she reached the other side. Dinah Lou stepped gingerly over the improvised bridge. In midstream she met with a treacherous rock and shrieked. Lucy and I turned in time to see her balanced precariously on a tottering rock, and waving both arms above her head. She managed to reach the other side, however, with the loss of nothing more than a little of her customary dignity.

The berries on the south bank fairly glistened in the sun. They seemed larger than usual; and, as they grew thickly here, our pails began to fill rapidly. Lucy and I were racing to see who could fill a pail in the shortest time, and Dinah Lou was busy with visions of her beloved blackberry cobbler, so none of us noticed the brambles. Lucy, however, won the race, for my attention was soon caught by a large bumblebee circling dizzily around a few scattered blossoms. It was infinitely more fascinating than the pursuit of blackberries, and I picked but haphazardly. Dinah Lou kindly helped to make up the deficit, and my pail was soon brimming. We considered the advisability of gathering more berries and carrying them home in our sunhats, but Dinah Lou ruled out that suggestion. And, coming out into the open road, we were glad that we had followed her advice. "After all," Lucy remarked, gazing at the sunny stretch ahead of us, "the place for a hat is on one's head!"

C. C.

The Sum of the Ages

I had now grown accustomed to looking out on Lake St. John for beauty. Even during the imperceptible progress of these summer days, which were drying out the forest mosses in their ardor, I had caught unseen hands arranging unfamiliar colors on the monotony of waters. But that evening the dark was being welcomed with special preparations. Quietly one of those meditative showers mounted from the far-away waters and swept the far mountains in a cloud of rainbow hues, where near by the shiny surface of the lake reflected heaven's panels of pearl and frescoes of rose. For an instant the world was dissolved in seas of exquisite color. . . .

Out of the hyacinth west came two canoes, marching beneath that close, curt stroke like human beings. It was another family arriving. The front canoe carried a young man, two children, a squaw and papoose in lap, one dog, and the father. The other was propelled by two young men, and had a load of duffle, a bundle of probable furs, and two dogs. Also two guns. Here before me floated the same pageant that intrigued Champlain. Now I saw the possible descendants of men whom Hudson, on that last wild adventure, might have met. I was looking at the sum of the ages in these eastern woodlands. Barring the rifles and the company blankets, these dark wanderers might have been cousins to those who heard reports of the Norsemen's landing in the days before William the Conqueror. In their brains was stored the language of nature, in their souls the tradition of a thousand generations. They, like the primeval granite that underlay them, were the ancient of days, the genuine. To see those canoes beached with manifest skill, the dogs leap, the children clamber after them, the chattering greetings of squaw to squaw, the dignified old hunters meeting with grave smiles—to see this soft-edged picture of the dusk was, for some unutterable reason, to sense the *lacrymæ rerum*. Progress must be by way of abandonment, was what the sight too clearly said, and at the moment the cost seemed vainly dear. Why seek wholeness further? —T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH, in "The Laurentians." (New York: Century.)

La Gratitudine: il suo Potere Sanativo

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

VIENE generalmente ammesso che la gratitudine è una qualità desiderabile e benigna, ma la Scienza Cristiana elucida e rende dimostrabile l'effetto sanativo della gratitudine. Una persona che non conosce questa dottrina potrebbe chiedere: Come può sanare la gratitudine? E questa è una domanda legittima.

Viene ammesso da medici e da altri che assistono gli infermi per mezzo di metodi materiali che un punto di vista luminoso e fiducioso ed una condizione mentale calma e tranquilla contribuiscono a ristabilire la salute di un ammalato. Sono d'accordo nel concedere che un infermo irritabile, permaloso e privo di speranza ha minor probabilità di guarire che non uno che sia paziente, lieto e fiducioso. È ovvio pure che chi conserva uno spirito riconoscente di fronte ad apparente avversità—malattia od altra disgrazia—schiera dalla sua parte splendidi ausili sanativi, poichè colla gratitudine sono associate la speranza, la calma, la forza e la sicurezza, tutte le quali sono qualità sanative.

Per lo Scientista Cristiano tuttavia la gratitudine ha un significato più profondo ed un effetto più positivo. La guarigione per mezzo della Scienza Cristiana risulta dal rendersi conto chiaramente che Dio—Spirito, Mente, Amore—è interamente buono, onnipotente ed onnipresente, e che la Sua creazione, incluso l'uomo, è spirituale, perfetta, indistruttibile, sempre armoniosa. Uno Scientista Cristiano perciò è riconoscente e rende grazie a Dio, anche in mezzo a malattia od altro disagio apparenti, perchè sa che queste manifestazioni apparenti di discordia e di disarmonia non sono vere, poichè non sono buone. In quanto la realtà è compresa in quello che riflette Dio, buono, il male—disarmonia di ogni specie—non fa parte della creazione spirituale. In ogni tempo lo Scientista Cristiano dirige la sua attenzione lungi dall'evidenza falsa dei sensi fisici verso la contemplazione della realtà spirituale, e ringrazia Dio per la Sua immutabile bontà ed il Suo immutabile amore. Questo riconoscimento della presenza e della potenza dell'Amore, coll'implicita fiducia nell'immutabile legge della Mente divina, reca all'umana consapevolezza la luce della Verità e stabilisce così condizioni giuste nell'umana esperienza.

A pagina 167 di "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy scrive: "Soltanto per mezzo di una radicale fiducia nella Verità può essere realizzato il potere sanativo scientifico". La gratitudine, quale la si comprende nella Scienza Cristiana, include un'ammissione ed una comprensione intelligenti dell'onnipresenza e dell'onnipotenza di Dio, una fiducia radicale nella Verità, che necessariamente pone chi la possieda sotto la legge sanativa della Mente divina. In questo, come in ogni cosa, lo Scientista Cristiano cerca di seguire l'esempio della Guida, Cristo Gesù, che alla tomba di Lazzaro, di fronte ad evidenza di disastro secondo il senso mortale disse: "Padre, io ti ringrazio che tu mi hai esaudito. Or ben sapeva io che tu sempre mi esaudisci; ma io ho detto ciò per la moltitudine qui presente". Ed allora risuscitò Lazzaro da ciò che i presenti consideravano morte. Comprensione spirituale profonda, sicurezza e gratitudine incrollabili, quali le manifestò il Maestro, non possono fare a meno di risolvere ogni problema, poichè costituiscono un riconoscimento del Principio divino, immortale, immutabile, e dell'universalità di Dio, buono, e dell'inesistenza di qualsiasi cosà diversa da Lui, una lieta espressione di confidenza nell'unica Mente, che governa tutto in armonia e sicurezza. Mrs. Eddy dice (Science and Health, pag. 325): "Colui che ha la vera idea del bene perde ogni senso del male, ed a causa di questo viene introdotto nelle eterne realtà dello Spirito. Una tale persona dimora nella Vita,—vita ottenuta non dal corpo incapace di sopportare la vita, ma dalla Verità, che sviluppa la propria idea immortale. Gesù diede la vera idea dell'essere, che risulta in benedizioni infinite per i mortali".

Dove dimora vera gratitudine, colà la depressione, la mancanza di amore e di gioia, la disperazione che conduce alla sconfitta, non hanno l'opportunità di propagarsi nè di crescere. Pessimismo, risentimento, impurità, timore, non possono rimanere in un cuore riconoscente; e la Scienza Cristiana insegna che queste caratteristiche negative e non desiderabili sono in gran parte responsabili per i mali e le difficoltà dell'umanità.

Ognuno ha qualche cosa per la quale può essere riconoscente. Chi è sotto la grave pressione della condizioni che oggi fanno fronte al mondo, può pensare che per certo egli non ha ragione per rendere grazie a Dio. Ma anche chi non possiede la comprensione della Scienza Cristiana quale suo forte scudo e sostegno troverà non una, ma molte ragioni per rendere grazie, se egli si sofferma soltanto un momento a considerare. Per ogni pensiero riconoscente vi è un certo grado di guarigione. Qualora, peraltro, la gratitudine sia fondata su di una comprensione dell'universalità di Dio, buono, il male viene escluso dal pensiero e ci si acconcia alla perfetta legge sanativa dell'armonia di Dio.

La comprensione scientifica di Dio e della Sua relazione colla Sua creazione, espressa in quel lieto canto di lode e riconoscenza, il centesimo Salmo, è presente per sanare ogni circostanza o condizione discordante.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Summer Rain

"Golden rain! Golden rain! out of the sky!"
Children sing out and run after the rain.
"Quiet, my children, we'll reap it again,
Only we'll gather the gold in the grain—
In the full granaries fragrant with rye."

—From "Modern Russian Poetry," chosen and translated by BABETTE DEUTSCH and AVRAHM YARMOLINSKY. (New York: Harcourt Brace.)

Gratitude: Its Healing Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS generally recognized that gratitude is a desirable and gracious quality, but Christian Science elucidates and makes demonstrable the healing effect of gratitude. One unacquainted with this teaching may ask, How can gratitude heal? And this is a fair question.

It is conceded by physicians and others caring for the sick through material methods that a bright and hopeful outlook and a calm and quiet mental condition are helpful in restoring a patient to health. They agree that an irritable, resentful, and hopeless invalid has less chance of recovery than one who is patient, cheerful, and hopeful. It is obvious, too, that one who maintains a grateful spirit in the face of seeming adversity—sickness or other misfortune—is arraying on his side splendid healing aids, since with gratitude are associated hope, calmness, strength, and assurance, all of which are healing qualities.

For the Christian Scientist, however, gratitude has a deeper meaning and a more positive effect. Healing through Christian Science results from the clear realization that God—Spirit, Mind, Love—is wholly good, all-powerful, and ever present, and that His creation, including man, is spiritual, perfect, indestructible, always harmonious. A Christian Scientist therefore is grateful and gives thanks to God, even in the midst of seeming sickness or other distress, because he knows that these apparent manifestations of discord and inharmony are not true, since they are not good. Because reality is comprised in that which reflects God, good, evil—inharmony of any kind—is no part of the spiritual creation. At all times the Christian Scientist turns his attention away from the false evidence of the physical senses to the contemplation of spiritual reality, and thanks God for His unchanging goodness and love. This acknowledgment of the presence and power of Love, with implicit reliance on the immutable law of divine Mind, brings to human consciousness the light of Truth, and so establishes right conditions in human experience.

On page 167 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Only through radical reliance on Truth can scientific healing power be realized." Gratitude, as understood in Christian Science, includes an intelligent acceptance and understanding of the omnipresence and omnipotence of God, a radical reliance on Truth, which necessarily brings the one entertaining it under the healing law of divine Mind. In this, as in all things, the Christian Scientist endeavors to follow the example of the Way-shower, Christ Jesus, who at the tomb of Lazarus, in the face of evidence of disaster according to mortal sense said: "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always: but because of the people which stand by I said it." And then he raised Lazarus from what those about thought to be death. Profound spiritual understanding, unfaltering assurance and gratitude, such as the Master showed, cannot fail to solve every problem, for they constitute an acknowledgment of deathless, unchanging divine Principle, and of the allness of God, good, and the nothingness of everything unlike Him, a glad expression of confidence in the one Mind, which governs all in harmony and security. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 325): "He who has the true idea of good loses all sense of evil, and by reason of this is being ushered into the undying realities of Spirit. Such a one abideth in Life,—life obtained not of the body incapable of supporting life, but of Truth, unfolding its own immortal idea. Jesus gave the true idea of being, which results in infinite blessings to mortals."

Where true gratitude abides, there depression, lack of love and joy, the hopelessness that leads to defeat, have no chance to propagate or grow. Pessimism, resentment, impurity, fear, cannot remain in a grateful heart; and Christian Science teaches that these negative and undesirable traits are largely responsible for the ills and difficulties of mankind.

Everyone has something for which he may be grateful. One who is hard pressed by the conditions confronting the world today may think that he surely has no reason for giving thanks to God. But even he who has not the understanding of Christian Science for his strong shield and support will find not one but many causes for giving thanks, if he will but pause a moment to consider. For every grateful thought there is healing in some degree. When, however, gratitude is based on an understanding of the allness of God, good, evil is shut out of thought and one comes into adjustment with God's perfect healing law of harmony.

The scientific understanding of God and His relation to His creation, expressed in that joyous song of praise and thanksgiving, the one-hundredth Psalm, is present to heal every discordant circumstance or condition.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Back And Fill in Erratic Price Movement

After an Opening Flurry Market Settles Back to Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Another sharp advance of foreign exchanges against the American dollar had a rather cool reception in financial markets today and stocks and staples, for the most part, idled cautiously in an extremely narrow range.

Displaying a contrary disposition, speculative enthusiasts, who have previously whirled prices upward as dollar rates declined, watched the national currency rates slump without displaying more than a flutter of the customary inflation emotion. With the British pound up around $4.24, its highest since the gold standard was suspended, there were some fairly animated advances in stocks in the first hour. The fervor died quickly, however, and prices turned irregular. Trading volume dwindled, and at times the ticker tape barely moved. Wheat, corn and cotton drifted indifferently.

Oils and Rails Active

Oils and rails received the principal attention in early transactions, most of the leading shares in these groups showing gains of fractions to around a point.

After several futile attempts to move higher, the market quietly settled back into a narrow trading range which was maintained into the last hour.

Dullness was the feature throughout. Improvement was shown by scattered issues including Southern Pacific which was up 2 points. Bethlehem Steel and Dome Mines were also firm spots.

American Can, du Pont and North American were slightly easier.

Transfers approximated 3,500,000 shares.

Recent activity of the oil shares is credited largely to further advance gasoline prices, and to hopes that new governmental regulations may at least soon eliminate unfair competition in the selling of petroleum products. Wholesale prices of gasoline in the middle West, it was reported, have advanced nearly 100 per cent during the last two weeks and crude oil rates are expected, in some quarters, to approach the $1 a barrel level within the next month or so.

Stiffening of the grains has given encouragement to bullish enthusiasts who believe staples trading may eventually supersede the foreign exchange element as a spur to stocks. Some private estimates anticipate a decline in wheat production which may result in the smallest winter crop since 1894. Bearish circles, however, point to the heavy carry-over as an important price restraint.

Bond Market Firm

Rail loans continued to give a good account of themselves in a generally firm bond market today. Business was in good volume.

Traders apparently believing that the improvement shown in the May reports issued so far marks the turning point in railroad revenues, continued active on the buying side. Demand was rather widely distributed over the group, with gains of a point or so in some obligations of the Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Great Northern, Nickel Plate, Erie and Allegheny Corporation.

Several of the secondary utilities climbed a couple of points, and issues of established investment rating firmed fractionally. Speculative interest continued active in the low-priced communications issues, notably, the International Telephone-Postal Telegraph group. American Telephone 4½s and 5s of 1965 rose major fractions. American & Foreign Power 5s picked up a point.

Oil and copper descriptions attracted the bulk of trading attention in the industrial department. Shell Union Oil 5s improved a point and Sinclair Oil 6½s gained a substantial fraction. Chile Copper 5s changed hands at a point advance.

U. S. Governments scored further slight gains. German issues were again inclined to heaviness, but other departments in the foreign group were firm.

Dividends

Brookline Trust Company, Brookline, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 a share, payable July 1, to stock of record June 20.

Fostoria Pressed Steel Corp. declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 23.

A. M. Byers Co. declared a dividend of 50 cents on the preferred stock, payable August 1 to stock of record July 14.

R. H. Macy & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 59 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 21.

Otis Elevator Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Commonwealth Edison Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Continental Insurance Co. declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 60 cents, payable July 10 to stock of record June 30.

First National Bank of Hartford declared a dividend of $1, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

General Stockyards Corporation declared a dividend of 50 cents on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 convertible preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 14.

National Marine Bank, Baltimore, Md., declared a semiannual dividend of 90 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 30. It formerly paid quarterly dividends of 45 cents.

Towle Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

Merchants National Bank of Boston declared a dividend of $4 a share, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Cotton Prices Higher

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—An early advance of 12 to 14 points in cotton today met realizing and scattered selling and after selling up to 9.67 for October contracts prices reacted partially. In the late trading October was selling around 9.57 or 10 points under the best, with the general list showing net advances of 3 to 7 points.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, May 22—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate which remains at 2 per cent.

(2:55 P. M. Quotations)

Prices on New York Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last June 22	Last June 21
12¾	3	..	Adams Express	14500	11⅝	10⅞	10⅝	11
20⅝	8	..	Adams Millis	1100	18	17½	17½	17¾
13½	5¼	..	Addressograph	1900	11½	10¾	11	11½
9½	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	2100	8⅛	7½	7½	8
11¾	8⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	1400	9⅝	9	9⅛	9⅛
87½	80	3	Air Reduction	8600	86½	82½	82½	86¾
4	⅛	..	Airway Elec App	100	3	3	3	3
24½	11⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	8900	21	19½	19½	20
5	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	4300	4¼	4	4	4
10½	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	900	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
122⅝	70¾	6	Allied Chem	4300	118	112	112	116
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	300	119⅛	119½	119½	119
12½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	7400	20⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19¾
23	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	2600	21	20	21	20
40½	18½	2	merada	17200	40½	38	38	39¾
20⅝	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	2100	19½	18¾	18¾	19⅝
25⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	900	23¾	22½	22½	22⅞
6⅝	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	3700	6	5⅞	6	6
42¾	2⅜	..	Am Beet Sug pf	190	37	37	37	37
32¾	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	1700	30¾	30	30	31½
95⅞	49½	4	Am Can	21200	95	98½	98⅛	92⅞
25¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	3600	24⅜	24	24	24
42¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	700	39	38½	38½	40
6½	1⅝	..	Am Chain	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
15	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	15	15	15	..
48½	34	3†	Am Chicle	300	46	46	46	46¾
35¾	3	..	Am Com Alcohol	13500	33⅜	32	32	32¼
2⅞	2	..	AmComAlcohol Rts	12000	3⅜	2½	2½	2⅝
4	1	..	Am Encaustic T	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
12⅝	3⅞	..	Am European	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	31000	17⅞	15½	15½	16
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	37	35¼	35¼	35¼
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
12½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	700	13⅜	13	13	13
49	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	45	45	45	45
13¼	3¾	..	Am Ice	1000	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½
13⅞	4¼	..	Am Intrnational	7000	12½	11	11	11⅝
1¾	1¼	..	Am La France	0000	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
27¼	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	5000	27⅞	26½	26½	25¾
53	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	600	52	51	51	50
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	200	5	5	5	5½
22	3⅛	..	Am Metal	3300	18⅜	17	17	17⅝
15½	2	..	Am Power & Lt	8500	14	12⅜	13⅜	13⅛
40¾	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	700	37	36½	36⅞	35⅝
34⅜	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	800	31⅜	30½	30½	30½
16¾	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	31400	16½	15⅜	15⅝	15⅞
20½	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4000	19¼	18⅜	18¼	17⅝
35	20½	2	Am Safety Razor	600	38	35	35	34¼
5½	⅜	..	Am Seating		6⅞	6½	6½	4¼
4½	⅜	..	Am Ship & Com	13000	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	3⅜
30¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	28	28	28	30
32½	10⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	9500	34½	32½	32½	33⅜
21½	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	2300	19⅝	18	18	18¾
71½	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	100	71	71	71	..
47½	30	2½†	Am Stores	500	46⅞	46½	46½	46½
70	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	7000	67½	64½	64½	64
108	60	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	107½	107½	107½	108
132	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	20000	129¼	124¼	126⅝	125⅝
33⅜	10	..	Am Type F pf	100	31	30	30	30
41	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	8000	39¼	36	36	37½
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	5500	34⅜	32	32	32½
13½	2	..	Am Woolen	3600	13¼	12¼	13¼	12½
52½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	3000	52¾	49	49	50
4	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	1800	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
10¼	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	50	9	8¾	8¾	10
9⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	800	8¼	7⅞	8	8
52½	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	49	49	49	49¾
18⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	20000	17⅛	14⅞	14⅞	16
24⅜	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	3000	20½	20	20	20
14½	2⅝	..	Andes Copper	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
82	41	7	Armour Del pf	1000	80⅝	80	80	79¼
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	5200	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¾
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	4300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
68½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	30	59½	57½	59½	59
6	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	3000	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
7	2	..	Artloom Corp	200	6½	6¼	6½	..
15¼	3⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	9500	15¼	14⅜	14⅝	14
46½	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	46	46	46	..
25½	6¾	..	Asso Oil	100	25½	25¼	25¾	..
71¾	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	5000	67	64½	64½	65¼
79⅝	50	5	Atchison pf	1400	66⅛	65	65	65½
48½	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	3000	44	43¾	43¾	47
29⅜	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	35000	29½	27½	27½	27⅞
32⅞	9	..	Atlas Powder	300	30	30	30	27½
8¾	1⅛	..	Atlas Tack	800	6½	6½	6½	6½
73⅝	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	8200	67⅛	60	60	62¾
5¾	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	6000	5½	4½	4½	3
13⅞	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	11900	12½	12	12	12

—B—

12½	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	11000	11	10¼	10¼	10¼
41½	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	300	32	32	32	31⅞
23⅜	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	20000	23½	22	22¾	22⅝
29⅜	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2000	28	27	27	27¼
35½	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	33	32½	32½	32½
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	1000	5	5½	5½	5¼
21½	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	100	22½	21½	21½	21¼
9⅜	3	..	Barnsdall A	52000	10	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝
24⅞	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	23	22¾	22¾	22¾
68⅜	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	3000	68½	67¼	67½	65¾
8⅞	3½	..	BeldingHein	5000	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
18⅞	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	45500	18⅞	17¾	17⅞	17½
24⅜	9	..	Best & Co	2000	25⅞	24¾	24⅝	24
36¾	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	25000	38⅛	35⅞	37¼	34⅝
12⅞	25⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	500	72½	71	72½	70
2¾	⅝	..	Bigelow Sanford	200	2	2	2	2
16¾	3½	..	Blaw Knox	2000	15⅜	15	15	15½
51	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	5000	48¼	46½	46½	46½
36⅞	18	1.60†	Borden	4000	35¼	33⅝	33⅝	34
20	5½	..	Borg Warner	3200	18	18	18	18¼
13¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	6000	12½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
40	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	7000	39⅞	37¼	37¼	38⅛
83½	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	82	82	82	82
9⅝	3⅛	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
88½	5	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	81	81	81	83
51⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	300	51½	51½	51½	51
11¾	1⅝	..	Brunswick Balke	1000	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
3½	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	2500	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅜
65	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	400	66	66	66	68
19⅝	2⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	2800	18	15¾	15¾	16¾
5⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	7000	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅛
3⅝	1	..	Budd Wheel	3500	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½
10½	2½	..	Bullard	300	9½	9½	9½	9½
7¾	1½	.40	Burroughs Add	5000	18	17	17	17½
4¼	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	12000	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅜
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	100	5	5	5	..
28⅜	8½	..	Byers	4000	26¾	25½	27½	21¼

—C—

25½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	600	23½	22¼	22¼	23½
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	4500	2	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
6	2	..	Campbell Wy&O	100	9½	9½	9½	..
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2800	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
23	11½	1	Canada Dry	3700	19¾	18¾	18¾	19½
17⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	18000	17¼	16	16	16¼
31½	14	1	Cannon Mills	300	28¾	28	28	..
11	4½	..	Capital Admin	800	10¼	9½	9½	10
90¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	65500	89	81	86	86
83	41	4	Case Thresh pf	200	79	78	78	75½
24	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	6200	23½	21¾	21¾	23
3¼	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	400	3½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
39⅜	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	68700	40⅜	36⅜	36½	39
4½	⅛	..	Celotex Co	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
10½	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	50	8	7⅞	8	8
30¾	14	1½	Central Aguirre	2300	30½	28½	28½	30
91	38	..	Central RR of NJ	100	88	88	88	..
9¾	2	..	Century Ribbon	200	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8¾
27⅝	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	6400	25½	23	23	24¾
6½	1	..	Certain-Teed	1000	6½	5½	5½	6½
25	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	21	21	21	20½
40⅞	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	3300	40½	38	38	39½
41⅞	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	8700	41⅝	39⅝	39⅝	40⅝
5½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	300	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
13¼	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	900	11½	10½	10¾	11¼
6¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	6500	6⅜	5¼	5¼	6
11¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	24300	10⅞	9	9⅛	10½
10⅝	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	4100	8¼	7½	7¾	7⅞
16¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1800	16½	14	15⅜	14
10⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1200	9½	9	9	9½
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1000	5⅜	5	5⅜	5½
11½	2⅞	..	Chi R I&P 6%	500	7¼	7	7⅛	7¼
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	15½	15½	15½	15¼
24⅞	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	800	23½	23	23	24
8⅞	2	..	Childs Company	600	8½	7½	7½	7½
33⅜	7⅜	..	Chrysler	63700	33¼	30¾	30¾	32
22⅞	5½	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	22	19½	19½	20⅝
69	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	68	67½	67½	68
2½	⅛	..	City Stores	4300	2	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
4⅞	1½	..	City Stores A	250	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
1¾	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	600	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
11⅞	5	..	Clark Equipment	100	14¼	11¼	12⅝	11
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	300	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
22	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	700	19½	18¾	18¾	18⅝
13¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	4200	14¾	12½	12½	12⅞
12	5¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
15⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	4200	14	12½	13¼	14
50	16	..	Colo P & Lt pf	140	48½	44	48½	42
34¾	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	20	29½	29½	29½	28¾
27	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	31000	25¾	23⅛	23⅝	24¾
20⅝	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	2400	19⅜	19	19¼	19⅞
63¼	23½	2	Columbian Carb	1900	60	57½	57½	59½
15⅛	3	..	Comm Credit	5300	14¼	13½	13⅝	14
84½	70	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	110	85	84	85	..
31⅛	16	3	Comm Cred A	300	31	30½	30½	29¾
24	18½	..	2 Com Cr 8% pf B		1023	23	23	20
39⅜	18	2	Comm Invs Tr	2400	37½	33⅜	35¾	36⅞
23⅜	8	.60	Comm Solvents	175400	23¾	21¼	21⅛	23½
6½	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	31600	5¼	5	5	5¼
60½	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	200	53	52	52	53¼
18⅜	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	4100	17¾	17	17	16⅞
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	300	4½	4	4	4¼
14⅜	3⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	12¼	12	12	11⅝
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	23000	60⅝	57	57	58
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	400	94	93½	94	94
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	200	4¼	4	4½	4½
15	5	..	Consol Oil	120600	15	14¼	14¼	15
10¾	1⅜	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	7¾	7½	7½	8½
2⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	6600	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
10	1½	..	Container A	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
4½	¼	..	Container B	900	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	4
17½	3	..	Cont Baking A	2400	15¼	14⅜	14½	14¼
2¼	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	2800	2¼	2	2¼	2
62½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	1500	60½	60	60½	60⅜
64½	35¼	2	Cont Can	9200	63½	59	59	62
10¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	10	9¾	9¾	10¼
29½	16½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2500	29¾	28½	29½	29
29½	11⅞	7	Cont Oil	76300	16	14¼	14¼	15½
78⅜	45⅞	3	Corn Products	1300	76	73¾	73¾	75½
145¾	1176	7	Corn Prod pf	70	134	134	134	133
7½	2¾	..	Coty	2500	6¼	6¼	6½	6½
37⅝	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	3200	36¾	35½	35½	36⅞
33⅜	18	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	35	35	35	36½
55⅜	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	6400	51¾	49	49	50½
6	1	..	Crown Zellerback	2000	5	4¾	4¾	5
26¼	9	..	Crucible Steel	700	23¾	22½	22½	24
55	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	48	48	48	..
6¼	1⅝	..	Chile Co	4000	3⅜	2⅞	3	3
11	1⅞	..	Cuban Am Sug	14100	10½	8¾	8¾	9¾
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1200	51¾	51	51¾	50⅝
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	400	26¾	26½	26½	27
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	61½	61½	61½	61½
3⅞	1½	..	Curtis-Wright	9500	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
6⅝	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
18	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	500	17½	17	17	17½

—D—

18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	6800	18⅝	16	16	16
80½	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	5200	78	74½	74½	76
37¼	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	9400	35⅜	32	32	33⅝
12¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	500	12	10½	10½	..
89	48	4	Detroit Edison	1200	87	86¼	86¼	89
24½	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	24	24	24	..
35	17½	1	Diamond Match	500	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
34¾	9	1†	Dome Mines	12100	33¼	29¾	30½	30½
31	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	700	19	18	19	18½
18	10¼	.75	Douglas A	9600	16⅜	15½	15½	15¼
83½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	29300	78⅝	73	73½	76½
17	6¾	..	du Pon deb	100	111	111	111	..
21	9½	1	Duplan Silk	300	20¾	20⅞	20⅞	21
82¾	82¾	8	Duplan Silk pf	10	82¾	82¾	82¾	..
18⅝	9½	..	Durham Hos pf	30	19	19	19	18⅜

—E—

7½	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	6⅝	6	6	6
85	46	3	Eastman Kodak	3100	81½	79	79	80⅝
18	1⅜	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	13⅜	13	13	13¼
4¾	⅜	..	Eitington Schild	900	3	2¾	2¾	2⅝
23	4	..	Eitington S pf	400	14½	14⅜	14⅜	..
38⅝	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	9400	23¾	21¾	21¾	23½
6¾	1	..	Elec Boat	6200	5¼	4¾	5½	5
3½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1500	2½	2½	2½	2¾
15⅝	3⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	17300	13⅜	12	12	12⅞
10⅜	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	30½	30	30	..
3¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	700	27½	25½	26¼	26¼
50	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	1100	48½	47	47	48
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	3800	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
6	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	1400	4¼	3¾	3¾	3½
61	28	3	Endicott Johnson	500	59¼	59	59¼	59¾
14⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	400	12¼	11½	11½	..
55	20½	6	Engineers PS 6pf	200	46½	45½	46½	..
12¾	6½	..	Equitable Off Bg	300	16¼	10½	10¼	10¼
15	3¾	..	Erie RR	1700	14¾	13½	13½	13¾
18⅜	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	2100	18¼	17½	18¼	17⅝
14	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	500	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
13¾	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	4800	12½	11½	11½	12½
4¼	⅛	..	Evans Products	300	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾

—F—

11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
3	⅝	..	Fashion Park	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
10	3	..	Fashion Park pf	40	9¼	8½	9¼	8¾
8¼	1¼	..	Fairbanks Co	100	2	2	2	..
1⅜	⅛	..	Fed Motor Tr	500	8¼	7¾	8	8½
4½	¾	..	Fed Screw W	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
6⅜	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	300	5½	5	5	5⅝
28⅞	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	2600	29¼	28¼	28¼	38½
8	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	10	8	8	8	8
25¾	9½	.40	Firestone

Financial: News and Comment

Bond Average Up 19 Points From 1932 Low Level

Outstanding Advances in Second-Grade Rail and Industrial Groups

NEW YORK, June 22—From a low of 65.78 June 1, 1932, the Dow-Jones average of 40 corporate bonds moved upward roundly 19 points to a 1933 high of 84.77 June 8. In nearly a fortnight since elapsed the average fluctuated within less than three-fourths of a point, recovering all the lost ground with the brief exception of .01 at Tuesday's close of 84.76.

The outstanding advances have been in second-grade rail and industrial groups; in the latter it represented an advance of 25.85 to the close of June 20.

Below is given the list of 40 bonds used by Dow, Jones & Co., Inc., in compiling daily averages, showing high level Jan. 13, 1928, lows touched June 1, 1932, and closing or last prices June 20, 1933, with advances over the low of June 1.

As a complete change was made in the second grade rail list, no comparison can be made for individual issues in that group.

Highest Price Rails

Issue	1928 Jan 13	1932 June1	1933 June20	Adv
Atchison gen 4s, 1995	98¼	77⅞	93½	16¼
Balt&O 1st 4s, 1948	97⅝	80½	84½	24
C,B&Q gen 4s, 1958	97¾	75	87½	12½
L&Nash unif 4s, 1940	99	67	93½	26½
NY Cent 1st 3½s '97	87½	67¾	78⅜	10⅝
Nor1&W con 4s, 1996	98⅛	79	98⅜	19¾
No Pac pr lien 4s'96	97½	66½	85	18½
Penn consol 4½s '60	106⅛	90¼	103½	13¼
So Pac ref 4s, 1955	97¾	53	75	22
Un Pac 1st 4s, 1947	98⅜	87½	98½	11⅜
Average	97.80	72.34	89.81	17.47

Next Price Rails

Atl C L gen 4½s'64	....	....	75⅞	....
C,M&StP genA4s'89	....	....	61	....
Erie gen lien 4s'96	....	....	62½	....
Gt Nor ref 4⅛s'61	....	....	78⅝	....
Ill Cent ref 4s'55	....	....	67½	....
Mo-Kan-T pr in5s'62	....	....	82½	....
N H 1st&ref 4½s'67	....	....	71	....
NY Cent cons 4s'98	....	....	73½	....
Tex&Pac refC5s'79	....	....	69½	....
W Md 1st 4s '52	....	....	69	....
Average	99.97	48.65	71.10	22.45

Public Utility Bonds

Cal G&E ref 5s'37	103¼	101½	104⅞	3⅜
Pub S E&Gref4½s'67	....	98	101⅛	3⅛
Int Rap T ref5s'66	75¾	33	62⅝	29⅝
Mon Pw 1st 5s '43	104¼	60	83½	23½
NY Gas 1st 5s '48	110¼	103	108½	6½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102¼	100	102⅞	2¾
Pac T&T 1st 5s '37	104¼	101	105½	4½
Phila El 1st 4½s'67	....	96½	101½	5
So Bell T&Tist5s'41	104⅞	100	104⅝	~4⅝
Third Av ref 4s '60	60	33	51¾	18¾
Average	97.71	82.50	92.67	10.17

Industrial Bonds

Am S&Ref 1st5s'47	102¼	73	97½	24½
Arm&Co 1st4½s'39	92	63½	87½	24⅜
Beth Steel ref 5s'42	104	72	95¾	23¾
Gyr T&R 1st 5s'37	....	63	87	24
Inl Steel 1st4½s'78		61	87	26
Intl Pap ref 5s '47	102	38	61	23
Lig&My deb 5s '51	104½	100	110	10
Rep I&Stl 1st 5s '40	103	45	86	41
Yngs S&T 1st5s'78	....	50⅛	79	28⅞
US Rub ref 5s '47	96	31	64	33
Average	102.45	59.62	85.47	25.85

*Average of bonds used prior to the present second grade rail list.

Bank of England

LONDON, June 22—Weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	June 22	June 15
Circulation	£372.022	£375,021
Public deposits	24,847	11,511
Private deposits	134,995	143,477
Bankers' accounts	95,195	104,802
Other accounts	39,800	38,675
Government securities	73,648	75,408
Other securities	26,857	24,322
Disc and advances	12,676	12,961
Securities	14,181	11,361
Reserves	77,254	73,225
Prop res to liab	43⅞	47.2%
Bullion	189,276	188,246
Bank rate	2%	2%

Annuity Rate Change

ON JULY 5, a group of the strongest Life Insurance Companies will change their immediate Annuity rates. It is advantageous to put in all your available funds before the rates change on July 5th, even if they are small. (We just accepted $276 for one purchase, many thousands for another.) I would like to give you details by appointment.

Where.....

When.....

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Glass-Steagall Act a Spur To Unification of Banking System

Possible Benefits Include Elimination of Unwise Competition, Closer Supervision and Fewer Inadequately Capitalized Banks

By GARFIELD V. COX
Professor of Finance of the School of Business, University of Chicago

CHICAGO, June 22—The "Banking Act of 1933," generally known as the Glass-Steagall Act, permits and requires important modifications in the structure and functioning of the banking system of this country.

To what extent these changes will increase the safety of banking operations and contribute to the future stability of employment it would be hazardous to predict. But we know enough about the causes of American bank failures and about the part which commercial banking processes have played in generating booms and depressions to permit tentative appraisal of some aspects of the new law.

It is generally agreed that one serious weakness of American banking has been that we have not a single, unified system, but 49 systems; before the moratorium state banks outnumbered national banks by more than two to one and less than one state bank out of 15 belonged to the Federal Reserve System.

May Induce Unification

The worst of this situtaion is that between state and national authority there has been within many states a competition in the lowering of statutory and administrative banking standards. This weakness is not attacked directly by the new law but the latter does indirectly provide pressure toward unification of the banking system.

State banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve will, after Jan. 1, 1936, be excluded from participation in the deposit insurance fund. Since it appears unlikely that small state banks could continue to attract deposits in any community in which a bank participating in the fund was available, they will probably have to join the Reserve System or liquidate.

Against this pressure for unification may be set the rumor that certain of the strongest of the large state banks regard the deposit guaranty provision as so obnoxious that they are considering withdrawal from the Federal Reserve in order to avoid participation in the fund.

One element of uncertainty relating to the deposit guaranty provision is the standard that will be applied by the authorities in deciding whether the loans and investments of a bank are sound enough to admit it to participation in the insurance corporation.

It would be disturbing if a large number of the banks now open should, after examination, be declared ineligible, yet the results might ultimately be even more serious if weak and poorly managed banks were admitted to the benefits of deposit insurance.

Fewer Banks of Small Capital

There are substantial grounds for hoping that this national venture in deposit insurance will prove more successful than have been the various state systems of deposit guaranty previously attempted. Personally, however, I should have preferred the alternative of requiring of each bank a much higher ratio of capital and surplus to deposits than has been typical during the last 15 to 20 years.

Another weakness of our banking situation has been the large number of extremely small unit banks with inadequate capitalization. Two provisions in the new law contemplate limited steps toward the correction of this deficit. One of these is the increase in minimum capitalization requirements for new national banks. The other is the sanctioning of branch banking for national banks within those states in which the state law permits branch banking. This means at present the authorization of state-wide branch banking in only nine states, but it is probable that this number will soon be increased by state banking legislation.

Eliminates Affiliates

The separation of investment from commercial banking constitutes a definite improvement over the present system. In general, investment affiliates of commercial banks have operated without investigation or restraint by state or national authorities. Advantage of this fact has sometimes been taken to obscure or disguise the actual operations and true condition of the associated commercial bank or to take action unfair to the investing public. The new law is also sound in requiring that such private banks as elect to do a deposit business must submit to government examination and supervision.

It is probable that the various provisions designed to limit the use of funds in speculation will contribute to greater economic stability in the future, but if so it will be not so much because of the control exercised as between business and speculative use of credit as because these restraints tend to stabilize the total guaranty of credit in use.

A Window in Wall Street

What the Experts Said

THE experts who prepared the draft-annotated agenda for the London conference did not waste much time with silver. Most of the remedies suggested by the powerful silver bloc in the United States received no attention at all. The experts summed up their opinion by stating that "trade interests would best be served, not by a rise in the price of silver as such, but by a rise in the general level of commodity prices." No special treatment à la Pittman, in other words.

Pruning the Planners

It has seemed somewhat odd here that at a time when the Government needs a first-class personnel to manage its grandiose partnership with business and agriculture, it should persist in its government "reorganization" plans. Salaries have already been reduced. Other savings have been made in respect of furloughs. And paragraphs are appearing from time to time in the Washington press to the effect that weeding out is either in progress or in contemplation. If efficiency is to be served, well and good; but if economy is the only basis of such weeding out, the "axing" might prove extremely expensive. Of paramount importance is the need to build up an expert and loyal civil service devoted to the task of administering the presidential program successfully.

Owen D. Young

To be read in conjunction with the above paragraph:

So business, having failed to discipline itself, I see no escape from some direction and control by the lady in the parlor, but I am not willing to turn the kitchen over to the lovely lady who talks so easily and so gracefully until I know she is competent to bake the bread.—OWEN D. YOUNG, speaking yesterday at Radcliffe.

'Controlling' the Pound

It will be recalled that, just prior to the American fall off the gold standard, a great deal of suspicion was circulated in the United States as to the so-called "machinations" of the British Exchange Equalization Fund. In a banking supplement just issued by the London Economist, the full story of the fund is given. The fund was established on July 1 last year. As originally constituted, it amounted to no less than £150,000,000, which was increased to £350,000,000 two months ago. In spite of its huge resources, all it has done is to level off "ripples" in the exchange rates, while allowing the off-gold pound to find its natural level. When a huge wave of speculative buying and selling has broken over the pound, it has simply withdrawn, and allowed the wave to spend itself. These are days of great waves of exchange speculation, and it is doubtful, therefore, whether the fund is now very active.

Gold Ratios

The Pittman proposal to cut metallic reserves against currency to 25 per cent has long been foreshadowed. At present the statutory minimum of the Federal Reserve System is 40 per cent. In 1921 it dipped below 40 per cent without resulting in suspension of gold payments. This year, however, the Federal Reserve System closed its gold windows while the ratio was still above 40 per cent, though the Reserve Bank in New York, on which the gold run was converging, had fallen below that level. Fixed ratios are regarded as antiquated by Great Britain. Never since the panic of 1839 has the Bank of England tried to maintain them. Its issue of currency is against securities, not gold, at least for the first £260,000,000. Beyond this sum any issue must be covered 100 per cent by metal. Other countries follow the American ratio practice. The question of the safety or otherwise of the plan will probably not arise in the United States on the resumption of the gold standard. For it seems pretty clear that currency holders will never again be able to get gold coin for their notes. Possibly, if European practice is followed, they will be given bullion, and then only in exchange for such large amounts of currency that runs will be impeded.

Holders of Foreign Bonds

Title II of the new Securities Act provides for the formation of a Corporation of Foreign Security Holders. It will "protect, conserve, and advance" the holders of foreign securities in default. Since the total amount is now $2,800,000,000, the new body will have enough work to do. The corporation, indeed, fulfills a long-felt want. Several organizations have sprung up of late years which hoped to be regarded as *the* organization. But the one mentioned in the Securities Act is apparently to be entirely new. Speculation is rife as to its connection with the State Department. Its prototype in Britain is not an official organization, but it is close enough to the Government to enable it to carry weight in foreign negotiations. Something of the same relation will probably be worked out for the American corporation. Holders of foreign securities, who have long been neglected, will now be safeguarded.

H. B. E.

Labor Not Getting Fitting Share Of Production Value

Institute Says Price Rise Calls for 24 P. C. Increase in Wages

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—Pointing out that the wage decline since 1929 has been greater than the decline in prices, and maintaining that labor is not getting its full share of production value, the Alexander Hamilton Institute's current bulletin says that the recent appreciation of prices now calls for at least a 24.1 per cent increase in wage rates.

"Definite evidence came to light in April that a higher level of wage rates, regardless of inflation, is now warranted," the institute says. "Wage rates in April were below the proper level and, consequently, an upward adjustment is needed to support a business revival. The fact that some concerns have already announced wage increases is a favorable factor in the business outlook.

"In April, factory wage rates, on the average, permitted monthly earnings of $79.87 on a full time basis as compared with the monthly average of $112.25 in 1929, a decrease of 28.8 per cent. Labor, however, did not receive its normal share of production in 1929 and, consequently, the wage level in April this year represented a greater deflation than that indicated by a comparison with the actual 1929 wage rates.

Wage Rate in 1929

"In 1929, labor received only 36.4 per cent of the value added to raw materials by manufacture whereas the average over the long term trend has been 41 per cent. Wage rates in 1929 should have permitted monthly earnings of $126.28 on a full-time basis instead of $112.25 as was actually the case. Wage rates in April this year were thus 36.8 per cent below the level which should have prevailed in 1929.

"Wage rates in April this year were deflated to a greater extent than prices. The price index of manufactured goods, based on 1926 as 100, was 65.7 in April as compared with the 1929 average of 94.5, a decrease of only 30.4 per cent as against the wage reduction of 36.8 per cent.

Without allowance for any change in the output per man-hour, wage rates in April were sufficiently low to permit a drop in the price index to 59.7. From the standpoint of the price factor alone, wages were thus low enough to permit all the deflation apparently called for by the current depression.

Man-Hour Output Greater

"The output per man-hour in April, however, was 13.3 per cent greater than the monthly average in 1929. Consequently, a higher wage level as warranted than that indicated by the extreme deflation of prices. Wage rates in April should have been 13.3 per cent higher than they actually were. They should have provided full time earnings of $90.49 instead of $79.87. Whereas wage rates in April were actually 28.8 per cent below the 1929 level, they should have been only 19.4 per cent lower.

"The efforts which are now being made to depreciate the value of the dollar suggests that an increase of more than 13.3 per cent in wage rates will be necessary. On the assumption that artificial inflation will prevent the price index from dropping below the April figure of 65.7, an increase of at least 24.7 per cent in wage rates above the April level is now warranted. More of an increase will be necessary if prices rise above the April level as they are now showing a tendency to do."

United Gas Profit For 12 Months $4,667,885

The report of the United Gas Corporation and subsidiaries, controlled by Electric Power & Light Corporation, for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, shows net income of $4,667,885 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, subsidiary dividends, minority interest, etc., equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the $7 preferred stock to $1.71 a share on the 884,680 no-par-shares of $7 second preferred stock. This compares with $7,703,645, or $5.18 a share on the second preferred stock in the 12 months ended March 31, 1932.

For the three months ended March 31, 1933, earnings of the subsidiary companies only, after expenses and taxes, amounted to $3,376,426 before depreciation, depletion, interest, etc., compared with $3,946,106 in the three months ended March 31 in the previous year.

Fisk Rubber Co. Plant Is Sold at Auction

JEWETT CITY, Conn., June 22 (AP)—The Jewett City plant of the Fisk Rubber Company, assessed on the Griswold tax list at $112,000, was sold at auction today for $4500 to the Ashland Corporation of this city, manufacturer of rayon.

The structure, one wing of which was erected 10 years ago at a cost of $30,000, has 200,000 square feet of floor space.

The plant equipment was sold in separate lots.

In addition to the factory, many buildings and parcels of land have been sold at auction by mortgage bondholders liquidating the company's assets.

Wool Manufacturing Industry

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—The wool manufacturing industry "is virtually sold up for the next two months," says the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. The industry has accepted "about all the business it can handle efficiently in the next eight to 10 weeks, after which the schedule of working hours and wages to be drafted in accordance with the National Industrial Recovery Act will be put into effect."

Rayon Prices Up 5 Cents

Industrial Rayon Corporation and Du Pont Rayon Company have advanced rayon prices 5 cents a pound.

Larger Number Of Steel Consumers

Youngstown, Ohio, June 22

STEEL buying from Valley mills continues uninterrupted from an increasing number of consumers. Steel men estimate less than 20 per cent of output is going to the automobile industry, primary factor in the early stages of the steel upswing.

Backlogs being built up by district mills will, if the buying movement continues two weeks or more, retard any sharp decline in operations.

Small Wheat Crop In United States Is Now Indicated

NEW YORK, June 22—Reports from the Northwest spring wheat country that the crop there is unlikely to top 200,000,000 bushels, coming on the heels of Southwest advices of disappointing winter wheat threshing returns, cement the belief that the entire United States wheat crop this season will probably not exceed 525,000,000 bushels, or some 150,000,000 to 175,000,000 bushels less than domestic needs for the 1933-34 crop year. A crop of this size would be the smallest since 1894, when this country's output was 516,485,000 bushels.

There is no fear of a wheat shortage this season inasmuch as the old crop carryover on July 1 will probably approximate 360,000,000 bushels, the second largest in this country's history and only 19,000,000 less than that available on July 1, 1932.

However, the situation is one which bids fair to dig sharply into the surplus and make for a material betterment in the statistical wheat picture of this country for the first time in seven years.

Florsheim Shoe Earns $178,338 in Six Months

Florsheim Shoe Co. reports for the six months ended April 30, 1933, net income of $178,338 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal after dividend requirements on the 31,875 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock and under the participating provisions of the shares, to 20 cents a share on the 236,293 shares of class A stock and 10 cents a share on 327,414 shares of class B stock.

This compares with net income of $3740 equal to 10 cents a share, on the 36,262 shares of 6 per cent preferred of $100 par in the six months ended April 30, 1932.

The class A stock is entitled to twice the amount of dividend paid on the class B shares.

Guaranty of Bank Deposits Adverse To Big City Banks

Strong Institutions Made to Assume Risks of Weak, Says Service

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—While the full effects of the Glass-Steagall act on the banking structure can only become apparent gradually as the various provisions are placed in actual operation, certain features, however, appear on the surface, at least, to contain unfavorable implications as regards the large metropolitan institutions, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York, adding:

"Particularly is this true with respect to the bank deposit guaranty provision which, in effect, will require strong members of the Federal Reserve System to advance funds for the protection of those units less favorably situated.

"The notably strong and liquid New York City banks would be called upon to provide a substantial total (about $35,000,000) for this purpose. While they easily could afford to tie up part of their liquid funds in this manner, these banks, under existing conditions, are loath to assume any risks. In fact, there already has been some agitation for the withdrawal of these institutions from membership in the Federal Reserve System, in order to protect their funds, despite the loss of the valuable check collection facilities which this would involve. It is expected, moreover, that the constitutionality of the deposit guaranty provision will be tested at an early date.

"The provisions of the banking act which called for the discontinuance of interest payments on demand deposits might, moreover, result in some reduction in the reserve balances maintained by out-of-town non-member banks. Since recent interest rates on these deposits have been low, however, it is believed that no important deposit changes will be effected in the near future.

"The contacts and services which New York banks provide for correspondents are regarded as offsetting factors of sufficient importance, from the standpoint of non-member banks, to justify continued maintenance of normal balances.

"Thus, while there may well be some early withdrawals, it is believed that not until money rates are raised to a point where the call market provides attractive returns would any large scale withdrawals of demand deposits from leading commercial banking institutions be likely.

Another Indication Of Better Business

New York, June 22

INSOLVENCIES in the United States again are fewer, the total for the week ended June 15, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., being 396. In the two preceding weeks, failures numbered 401 and 378, respectively, while for the corresponding week last year there were 613 similar defaults.

The low number of 378 noted above was for the week including Decoration Day, a short week.

Processing Tax On Wheat Expected To Take Effect July 8

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—A. J. Weaver, head of the wheat division of the Department of Agriculture, yesterday told the National Millers' Federation convention that the processing tax on wheat probably would go into effect July 8.

The task of compiling rules and regulations to make the Roosevelt Agricultural Recovery Act effective was about finished, Mr. Weaver said, and another two weeks or so should see the necessary machinery set up and ready for operation.

Mr. Weaver followed Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace on the speakers' platform to answer the millers' questions about the tax and its applications to an expert witness. Most of the questions dealt with technical details of milling operations.

The tax was fixed at 30 cents a bushel, Mr. Weaver pointed out, and since it was held that title to flour belonged to the miller until it was delivered to the jobber or retailer, it was probable, he said, that it would be applied to flour shipped before the effective date but not delivered until after it, because the miller would be liable to a tax on the flour.

Flour already ground and measured by 196-pound barrels will be taxed as sold at the rate of $1.38 a barrel, the department having fixed 4.6 bushels as the amount of wheat for computation purposes used in manufacturing a barrel of flour.

American Machinery Outlook

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—The machinery industry is wondering how the Industrial Recovery Act may affect its business, says American Machinist. The publication adds: "It is obvious that while a drive is on to get men back at work in industry, efforts to sell labor-saving equipment will face many obstacles. When industry hits its stride again there will be plenty of opportunity for machinery sales, because reduced hours and old equipment will combine to restrict production below demand. Until then, however, equipment builders and distributors do not expect very active business."

English Cotton Industry Has A Favorable Year

Despite Low Prices Trade Is Well Maintained—Production Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Eminently satisfactory results are shown in the report for the year of the British Cotton Growing Association, although economic conditions during 1932 were unfavorable for cultivators in the newer Empire fields.

Despite low prices, the Empire cotton-growing industry was generally well maintained, and there were gratifying increases in production in the Sudan and in Uganda, two of the countries which produce the better stapled cottons.

The total production in 1932 outside India was 502,400 bales of 400 pounds each, valued at about £5,800,300 as compared with 395,200 bales (£4,315,000) in 1931, and with 414,000 bales (£7,476,000) in 1930.

Production in the Sudan (248,500 bales) was almost twice that of the previous year and about one and a half times that of 1930.

Sherwin-Williams Income Shows Marked Increase

CLEVELAND, June 22—George A. Martin, president of Sherwin-Williams Company, in connection with advance in paint prices, stated that earnings for the fiscal period, running from Sept. 1 to May 31, are substantially in excess of net profits for all of the previous year. In the year ended Aug. 31, 1932, net profit was $702,786, equal to $4.51 a share on the 155,521 shares of 6 per cent preferred.

The price advance, averaging around 7½ per cent, was instituted by Sherwin-Williams, effective June 19. This brings the price of house paint to about the 1916 level.

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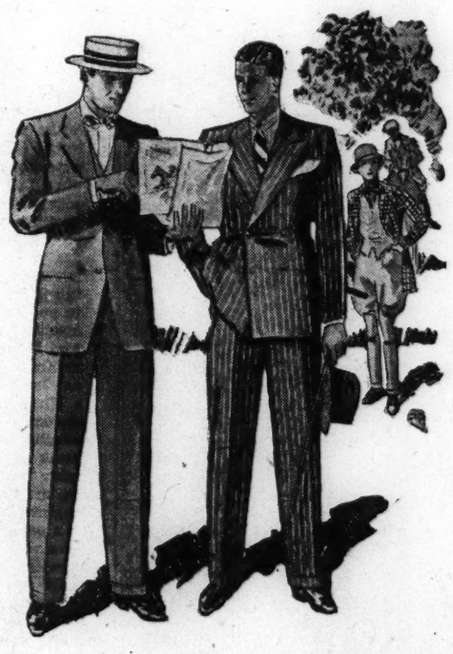

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The Young Folks' Page

Cinderella Cottage

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

Chapter II

WITH eager interest the Prospectors surveyed their surroundings. At the opposite end of the long lot, almost concealed by trees and shrubs, stood an apparently deserted story-and-a-half slab cottage.

"This key looks like an ordinary house key," observed Barbara. "Perhaps it opens the door to that cottage and the treasure is hidden inside."

"Let's see if it does!" Lynn's proposal met with unanimous approval and the patrol immediately went hurtling toward the house at top speed. With breathless interest they watched Barbara insert the key into the keyhole.

"It fits like a charm!" came her jubilant assertion as she turned the key. "Do you suppose it's all right for us to go in?"

Before anyone could respond, the door swung open from the inside—and there stood Holly greeting them with a cordial, "Welcome in, treasure seekers!"

In a flurry of expectation the Prospectors flocked into the little house. Almost simultaneously with their entrance came the sound of excited voices from the rear and the click of a key in the kitchen door. Holly flew to welcome the Pioneers whose trail had led them to the cottage by a different route.

"This is the trail's end where I told you there was something that I hoped would prove to be a real treasure for you," Holly said. "You're at liberty to search the whole house and see if you can discover it."

Scouts scattered in all directions. They inspected the big living room that extended across the front of the cottage. They searched every nook and corner of the bedroom and kitchen that opened from it. They swarmed up the inclosed stairway to the two small rooms above and hunted assiduously. They poked into cupboards and closets and cubby-holes. They investigated the fireplace. But they discovered nothing more exciting than cobwebs and soot and dirt.

"We've looked simply everywhere and haven't been able to discover even a whiff of a treasure," Barbara reported to Holly when they had all collected in the living room once more.

"Can't you give us just a tiny hint?" Kewpie entreated.

The Treasure

"After all your effort I think you're really entitled to more than a hint," responded Holly with mysteriously shining eyes. "What would you Wetomachicks rather have for a troop possession rather anything else you can think of?"

"A camp or a Little House!" came the instantaneous, unhesitating answer.

"Do you think this cottage would do for a Little House?"

"Do!" repeated Wetomachick Troop in dazed tones. And then, suddenly, eleven pairs of incredulous eyes began to focus upon their immediate environment with dawning enlightenment and hope.

"Do! Oh, Holly, do you—can you possibly mean that this little house is the treasure?"

"I can and I do mean just that," Holly assured them. "But it is still buried treasure which can only be unearthed by strenuous digging on the part of Wetomachick Troop. So I'm leaving it up to you to decide whether or not you want it enough to dig sufficiently hard for it."

"Of course we do! Haven't we been dreaming of a Little House of our own ever since the troop started? And we've saved quite a bit toward it already. Could we rent it or buy it or what?" came a medley of excited exclamations.

"It can be bought for delinquent taxes," Holly explained. "Fortunately it is outside the city limits so they are very low. And as the people who inherited the property are too indifferent about it even to pay the taxes, it seems like a made-to-order opportunity for Wetomachick Troop."

"Have we anywhere near enough money?" queried Barbara.

"Yes, we have enough in the treasury to take care of the overdue taxes," Holly said. "Of course the place is frightfully run down and it will take a tremendous amount of labor to put it into good condition. We don't want to undertake it unless we can manage entirely on our own, both financially and otherwise. But if you are sure you can earn the annual amount for taxes and are willing to do the work, I'm strongly in favor of adopting the place and converting it into a real Girl Scout Little House."

"It would be simply glorious!" breathed Lynn "Just think what a peachy place this would be for troop meetings and mothers' meetings and everything."

"And think of the feeds we could prepare in the kitchen!" contributed Kewpie who was the troop's most ardent chef. "It could be made into a perfectly ducky little place to cook in."

"We could use the downstairs bedroom for an equipment and cloak room."

"And the two upstairs rooms for patrol corners—one for the Prospectors and one for the Pioneers," said Sue. "And maybe have cots so we could spend week-ends here."

"Can't you just see this room decorated for Valentine and Halloween parties!" was Wynn's ecstatic interjection.

"Just at present it looks more as though it had been decorated solely for spider parties!" Barbara returned. "I never saw so many cobwebs."

"But otherwise it's practically perfect!" championed Midget. "Isn't it, Holly?"

"Well, I'd scarcely pronounce it perfect in its current state," was Holly's smiling response. "But if you have the vision to see its possibilities and the enterprise to carry them out, I think it can be made into an extremely pleasant place and one well worth the effort. So if you have decided to undertake the project, I'll attend to the business details tomorrow. Then we can begin at once to put it into repair and look forward to troop avticities in a little house of our very own, instead of in that unprepossessing storeroom. How about it?"

"Of course we've decided to!" came their enthusiastic assertion. "It'll be loads of fun to fix it up no matter how hard we haye to work."

Eager Plans

"I wish we could begin this very minute," exclaimed Wynn, who aspired to be an interior decorator and was growing momentarily more exhilarated over the possibilities of the cottage. "With the green and rose mottled effect in the rock fireplace, this room would look wonderful done in our patrol colors—green and gold—with white woodwork."

"Yellow and white would be a splendid combination for the kitchen," Kewpie opined.

"We have some gold colored pongee drapes that aren't long enough for the windows in our new house," Midget piped up. "They'd be just about right for these chubby windows and I'm sure Mums would be glad to have them put to some good use."

"Our attic is simply bulging with old furniture and odds and ends that we could repair and paint for our little house," said Sue.

"So is ours," several others chimed in.

"And what we lack, we can supply by having showers—each Scout bringing one or two articles," Lynn suggested.

"Has it occured to you," interpolated Barbara, "that if we do all the repairing and carpentering and painting and cleaning this house needs, and keep it in order and prepare meals and entertain our mothers, we'll be simply plastered with Handywoman and Housekeeper and Hostess and Cook badges before we know it?"

"And if that isn't a stimulating thought, I certainly don't recognize one when I bump into it!" chortled Sue.

They were so enthralled with the discussion of their little house that Holly found it hard to pry them loose.

"We are not obliged to complete all of our plans this afternoon," she pointed out. "I know you're all anxious to plunge into fixing the cottage up at the earliest possible moment, and I shall have everything arranged for you to set to work the first thing Saturday morning. If you should reach here before I do, you will find the key in its secret hiding place in the birdhouse. There's just time now for a brief patrol meeting and the listing of cleaning equipment each Scout will need—and then we must adjourn."

At 8 o'clock Saturday morning, Holly arrived to find 11 enterprising Scouts already engaged in a vigorous attack upon the accumulated dirt and debris in the little house. Accustomed to patrol cooperation, they had systematically apportioned out the various tasks. Pioneers were making energetic use of brooms and mops and scrub brushes upstairs, while prospectors were carrying on an equally arduous campaign in the lower rooms. And before their determined onslaught, dirt and grime surrendered to triumphant cleanliness.

That was only the beginning. There followed days when every available moment out of school was devoted to the little house. By the end of the following week its walls presented charming tints of green and yellow and cream and the marred woodwork shimmered with a faultless surface of white paint. The heterogeneous odds and ends of donated furniture were scarcely recognizable in their rejuvenated state and at the shining windows gold pongee drapes added the final transforming touch.

"It's a regular Cinderella cottage!" Midget breathed ecstatically. "It looks just as though a fairy godmother had waved a wand over it and changed it from a raggedy orphan into a beautiful princess."

"What a nice idea!" said Lynn.

"And what a perfect name for our Little House!" exclaimed Wynn.

"Three cheers for Cinderella Cottage—and long may it thrive!" came a chorus of delighted applause.

[To be concluded next Thursday.]

The Craft Shop

Microscopic Pictures With a Hand Camera

Conducted by HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

Very good microscopic pictures can be made with any hand camera by adding to the camera a microscope that fits over the lens reasonably well. Two different types of picture can be made: Views with the light coming from the rear through the object, and views with the light falling on the thing protographed.

The first method, of course, shows the internal structure of the object. There is no limit to the interesting studies you can make in this field. Almost anything translucent enough to permit light to pass through it makes an interesting picture.

Here is a description of how to make these pictures with the box type of camera: Take a board about 2 feet long and 8 inches wide. Set up your camera at one end, pointed straight down the center of the board. Mark around it with a pencil, and then nail three small cleats around it, to keep it firmly in place.

Next make a light wooden box with both ends open. This can be 8 or 9 inches long, from stock about ¼ inch thick. It should measure 5 inches by 5 inches at the open ends.

Get two pieces of glass, 5 inches by 7 inches. Old photographic plates thoroughly cleaned will do. Tape the 5-inch edge of these together with adhesive tape so the two sheets will open like a book.

We need something for the glass holder to slide into, and remain steady. In the photograph some brackets are bolted on. But you can make these tracks for the glass frame from pieces of sheet tin bent at a right angle. Nail them on both sides and the bottom.

Hand cameras of the box type have a fixed focus. But our microscope will alter that focus so that we can get to within half an inch or so from the subject and cut it sharp. Remove the back of the camera as you do for loading. Take a piece of tracing cloth or tracing paper of the width of the film and long enough to lap over the film rollers. Wax paper will do. Draw the tracing cloth tightly over the rollers and tape the ends, so that the cloth is tight. This is now in exactly the same position as the film will be.

Go into a dimly lighted room for the next step. Put an electric light bulb in the box—50 candlepower will be about right. Now put some small object like a piece of cloth between the glasses of the frame and put the frame in place. The box should face the camera, straight down the center of the board.

Attaching the Microscope

The microscope is attached to the front of the camera over the regular lens. It is best to have one at least as large as the camera lens. It can be held firmly in place by attaching a bit of wire to it and wrapping the ends of the wire around a rubber band, as is shown in the picture. The bands keep it tightly in place.

Open the camera shutter as if for a time exposure. With the camera in place and the electric light on, move the box back and forth until you have a sharp image on the tracing cloth. It can be plainly seen as the room is dark. The box, of course, should be lined up on the board exactly facing the camera.

When the image is as sharp as you can get it, mark a line on the board on each side of the glass frame, exactly in line with the image. By using this line as a gauge you can always be sure of an accurate focus whenever you take a picture.

Now remove the microscope and load the camera. Replace the microscope and set the camera in place. We are ready to take a microscopic picture.

Bits of leaves, pieces of cloth, anything more or less translucent which will show form and detail, will make a picture. Of course the scope of the lens now is only as wide as the diameter of the microscope.

With a 50-watt bulb giving the illumination, and using the smallest diaphragm of the camera, the exposure is about one second. The smallest diaphragm is recommended to get the best detail.

The pictures are developed in the usual way. It will be found that the whole film is not exposed. The microscope cuts off all except a circle about the same width as the film, so the prints should be made, using a circular mat. You can make this from a piece of black paper, marking with a pair of compasses and cutting it out with a sharp knife.

For Opaque Objects

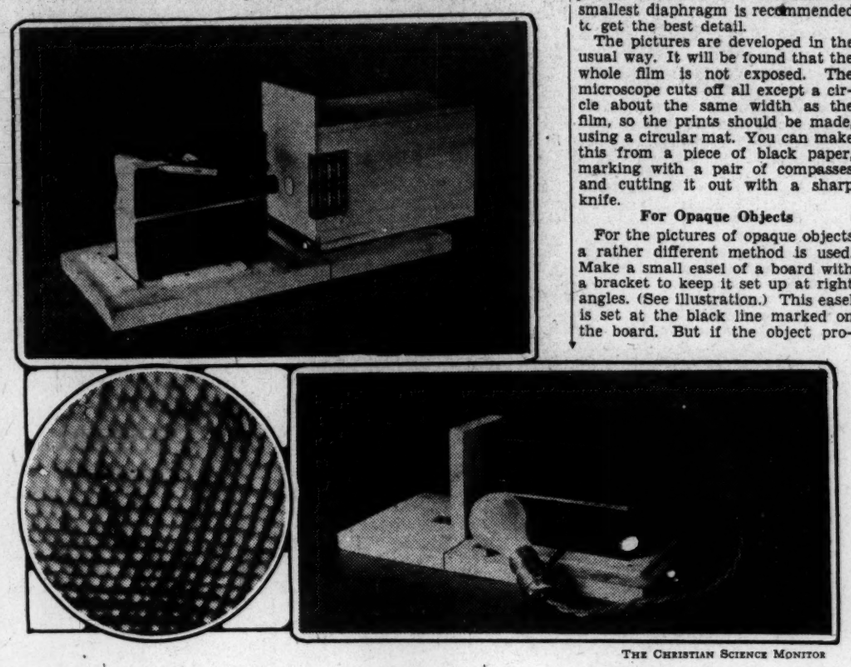
For the pictures of opaque objects a rather different method is used. Make a small easel of a board with a bracket to keep it set up at right angles. (See illustration.) This easel is set at the black line marked on the board. But if the object projects any distance out from the face of the easel, then the fact of that object should be on the plane of the marked lines. For instance, you might be photographing a shell that projected from the face of the easel a quarter of an inch. Then set the easel back so that the surface of the shell is exactly above the focusing line.

In making your time exposures, press one hand on the camera to keep it perfectly steady. Or you can slip a strong rubber band completely around the camera and board.

The exposure of opaque objects differs from those where the light comes through. If using an electric light as shown in one of the illustrations, 10 seconds is not too much. If daylight is used, the microscope casts a shadow on the object.

If a folding camera is used, the method is practically the same, but it is better to attach the microscope to the lens by running rubber bands around the lens board, rather than around the back of the camera. In using the folding camera set the focusing adjustment at 100 feet. The degree of enlargement is, of course, determined by the power of the microscope.

This type of photography is extremely interesting, and most valuable for those interested in plant life and the like. It is not difficult, either, after you've got that one important thing—the correct focusing line.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper: Camera With Microscope Attached. This Photograph Shows How to Get the Focusing Line. The Lighted Bulb Is Inside the Box. Lower Left: A Piece of Gingham Cloth Photographed by the Method Described in This Week's Craft Shop. Lower Right: Method of Photographing an Opaque Object.

Why I Am an Airwoman

By AMY JOHNSON (Mrs. Mollison)

In an Interview with Peggy Scott

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

"I CHOSE flying as a career because I desperately wanted to travel, and it was the quickest and most pleasant way. I wanted adventure, and the airplane was the magic carpet, the setting for adventure.

"I was always a great reader of boys' books of adventure; I loved Henty and Stevenson. I was also crazy about flying! I used to cut all the pictures of airplanes out of story books; and during the war, the Zeppelins thrilled me!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Photograph of Amy, Taken When She Was About Eight Years Old

When asked if her studies at school had specially helped her in flying, the young airwoman said that geography, which had been her favorite subject, had naturally helped her in her travels. She had liked mathematics also, which was a fair promise for a future navigator. She remembered that she had been the only girl to choose trigonometry as one of her subjects. She loved fast games—anything to do with speed. She had never played in goal, or been one of the backs!

"When first I thought of flying," she said, "I received no encouragement from anyone. People at that time looked on flying as highly dangerous. But that, of course, was nearly five years ago, and things are different now. I thought it best, therefore, not to let anybody know I was learning to fly. My people were in Yorkshire, and I was working in London, so it was not difficult to keep the secret. But I soon became so keen that I decided to make a definite career of flying, and had to ask my father for the necessary money for the training."

Conquering Shyness

Mrs. Mollison said she is gradually getting over the shyness which made everything difficult for her at the beginning of her career. It was a big effort for her to go to Sir Sefton Brancker, then Director of Civil Aviation, after a lecture he gave, and pull his sleeve and say she wanted to do the things he had been urging his audience to do.

He never heard the trembling voice, so she wrote to him, pointing out what a great thing it would be for civil aviation if a woman flew alone to Australia. She explained she was quite ready to go except for the balance of money needed. So keen was she on her subject that she actually forgot to sign the letter! Sir Sefton sought her out, however, and introduced her to Lord Wakefield, who gave her the necessary help.

Although "Johnnie"—as the men and boys where she trained called her—was the first woman to become a ground engineer, she does not think engineering is really suitable work for a girl.

"There are certain things men should do, and certain things women should do," she said. "I merely did it as a means to an end, and because the knowledge was absolutely necessary to me in order to fly single-handed over 10,000 miles. It is not, however, necessary for ordinary flying.

"Jason" and Other Engines

"On my journey to Australia I looked after the engine myself, always expecting it to go wrong; but when I flew to the Cape, I left the engine alone until it showed signs of needing attention. That is a clear proof of the enormous change which has taken place, for it shows the increasing confidence one can have in engines. I never expect my engine to go wrong now. 'Jason,' my first machine, had done 40,000 miles before it took me to Australia, and, naturally, with a machine like that, one had to be careful."

When asked how it is that she seldom loses her way, whereas other aviators who have attempted to break her records have done so, she said: "To be a navigator, according to the generally accepted idea, is to take observations of the stars, sun or moon; to work out the drift accurately, or to obtain bearings by wireless, and then work out the results very carefully and accurately by means of various tables on paper. It is obvious that a single-seated pilot, who has his hands full with the machine, is quite unable to carry out such a procedure. Therefore, as there is only one way of navigating—by dead reckoning—there must, it seems to me, be something else to help the sense of direction, I suppose I have got that."

To girls who are thinking of taking up flying as a career, Mrs. Mollison says, "There is nothing cut or dried about aviation! It is at present only in the stage of being moulded. The pioneer will have to make her own way—and will probably get very little encouragement."

Amy has had to be her own encouragement! In less than five years this slight girl has learned to fly, has made the first woman's flight to Australia, has flown to Japan, and has broken the record to the Cape.

The Romantic Story of a Young Irish Singer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

SPLENDID courage and wonderful fortitude—Danny Malone has both. He is a young Irish singer whose beautiful voice is now delighting all London. Until quite recently, however, he knew what it was to want for a meal and to search in vain for a bed.

One of a family of eight, living in the heart of old Ireland, Danny Malone, then a boy of 17, decided that the only way to help his family was to emigrate. So, one November day two years ago, he secured a job on a cargo boat and sailed for Australia.

Life on the boat was hard and relentless and would have daunted any ordinary lad, but Danny stuck it with a smile on his eager young face. Arrived in Sydney, after a stormy passage around the Horn, he found himself with but three shillings in the world. A kindly lorry driver gave him a lift to a small Bush town about 50 miles inland, and there he set about looking for a night's lodging and supper. Having found both at the cost of his entire wealth, he thought he would first see whether he could earn a penny or two for the morrow before turning in.

Acting on the impulse, Danny began to parade the one main street singing Irish melodies. Stirred by the sound of an Irish voice several Australians threw him pennies in appreciation. It was a start, and Danny was grateful.

Through the Australian Bush

"Humping his bluey"—the Australian term for carrying your pack—from place to place, and getting farther and farther into the Bush, the young adventurer took every kind of work that was offered to him, doing it with a man's efficiency Often he slept in stables and lofts, or just threw himself down on grassy mounds, or rocky ledges.

For three months he worked with one of the toughest clearing gangs in the heart of the Bush, his job being to cut away scrub from seven in the morning until seven at night. Rough and hardened though the bushmen were, even they were compelled to compliment Danny on the way he stuck to the gruelling work.

Sheep farming was the next occupation to present itself. Through the help of a fellow traveler he obtained a job on a sheep station as a "roustabout" which, as the name partly implies, meant being at the beck and call of all and sundry. But Danny liked the work, for it put him in contact with the great open spaces.

Often he contrived to earn a few shillings by singing at Bush concerts, where the only accompaniment was an old-fashioned accordion, but fortunately his beautiful voice was well able to hide the defects of the instrument, and his listeners would sit entranced, for the songs he sang went straight to the heart.

Round about Ingham and Innesfail, this doughty son of Erin gained new experiences, tackling cane cutting—a labor as exacting as bush clearing. Later he obtained work on a lonely cattle station as a boundary rider, which involved the daily inspection of some 40 miles of wire fences, any gap having to be mended on the spot to keep out the dingoes—Australia's wild dogs.

His Golden Hour

Finally, after 20 months of tireless wandering throughout the continent, Danny Malone, having saved a few pounds, decided to return to Ireland to see his people. So once again he worked his passage across the world, this time sailing on an Italian cargo boat. His parents were overjoyed at his return, but seeing how much they were in need of financial help, Danny set off again, this time for London, arriving in the city last November.

For a time the teeming metropolis seemed to hold out little promise, and then, one spring day, he walked into the offices of Mr. B. Charles-Dean, a song writer publisher, and made his usual request for a job. "Can you sing?" Mr. Dean asked. "A bit," Danny replied. Mr. Dean sat down at his piano and played a few Irish tunes, and Danny sang.

Then something happened. Mr. Dean suddenly became very active, and cutting the songs short, got onto the phone. An hour later the British Broadcasting Corporation announced the discovery of a new Irish tenor.

Since that day existence for Danny Malone has, to use his own words, been "just loike a wonderful drame."

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Address.....

American Delay on Dollar Called Aid to World Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

raise prices are the most important contribution it can make, and that anything that would interfere with those efforts and possibly cause a violent price recession would harm the conference more than the lack of an immediate agreement for temporary stabilization.

"As to the ultimate objective, the American delegation has already introduced a resolution designed for ultimate world-wide stabilization of unstable currencies, and is devoting itself to the support of measures for the establishment of a coördinated monetary and fiscal policy to be pursued by the various nations in cooperation with the others for the purpose of stimulating economic activity and improving prices."

Cox Explains Position

What the statement does not explain is the sudden change of mind in Washington between the date when Professor Sprague and Mr. Harrison were dispatched to London to work out their agreement with the Bank of England and the British Treasury and the time their completed settlement was submitted to President Roosevelt. The generally accepted explanation here, however, is that only when news of the agreement produced a Wall Street slump on June 15 were results of temporary pegging appreciated.

This is tacticly admitted in the statement when it says stabilization would "possibly cause a violent price recession."

This American position was explained today to conference leaders by Mr. James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio and vice-chairman of the American delegation. It emerged from instruction arriving here from Washington yesterday. The delegates now realize that the necessities of the United States position require leaving the door open to currency inflation. The utmost they now hope for on this score is an agreement to establish an American equalization fund with the promise to use it whenever exchange has reached a satisfactory devalued state.

Early Stabilization Unlikely

No tangible hope whatever is held out in the statement for temporary stabilization of the dollar within the life of the conference. Under these circumstances delegates must determine whether they wish to remain in session or prefer to adjourn until a fixed dollar can be reasonably guaranteed. The British and their dominion colleagues undoubtedly prefer pushing on with the present sessions. The French and other gold powers are equally certain the conference work will be almost futile. At any rate no concessions can be expected regarding French import quotas, for instance, until exchanges are fixed.

However, useful work is now beginning to be done in several fields. The most notable concerns restriction of the production of primary commodities. Wheat producers with the exception of Australia are now certainly within measurable distance of accord. And it is not believed that Australia will stay out of a limited two-year arrangement which cuts down the hangover on the 1934 wheat crop.

Similar study of other basic commodities holds out great prospects of success and this phase at least of the conference's work reveals promise.

Hull Defines Tariff Policy

While Mr. Cox was explaining President Roosevelt's latest instructions on currency stabilization, the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, introduced a tariff resolution in the economic committee which aims at goals long since sketched in Washington and ignores the conference's recent tempests over monetary uncertainty.

After declaring tariff and other restrictions have wiped out trade and produced medieval isolationism, Mr. Hull's resolution calls upon nations to make the following declarations:

First, that it is against the common interest for any nation to adopt or continue a policy of extreme economic nationalism or raise additional trade barriers and discriminations. Second, that embargoes, import quotas and other restrictions should be removed as quickly as possible. Third, that tariff barriers be reduced as quickly as possible by bilateral or multilateral agreements. Fourth, that discriminatory features should not enter these agreements.

Since this resolution merely calls for expression of pious intentions from governments, there is likely to be little difficulty over its acceptance. No enforceable commitment is involved. The nations passed just such resolutions at the Geneva economic conference of 1927 and on many other occasions. But they have never stood in the way of increased tariffs.

Monetary Union Proposed

With the monetary side of the conference at a standstill, various explanations of national policy are being issued. Sweden files a full memorandum, undoubtedly from the pen of Dr. Gustav Cassell, explaining its national efforts which are very similar to those now beginning in the United States to raise prices at home and adjust the foreign exchange value of currency to the internal level. Sweden, therefore, is the outstanding supporter of the American policy with Britain hovering uncertainly in its train. Argentina and Roumania are also converts to the group favoring elevation of prices by monetary adjustment.

But outside conference precincts there is going on a highly-interesting attempt on the part of France and various continental powers to attract Britain into a European monetary union. This group would seek early stabilization of the pound on permanent basis, but the proposal also includes a plan for international silver currency in smaller denominations and there is some talk of lowering tariffs and quotas in order to induce Britain to enter.

However, as soon as this attempt to erect a united European front against the dollar was tested it was found that the divergence between Britain and the Continent was fully as great as between Britain and the United States. There is little likelihood of Britain joining any such grouping. The sterling alignment leans much farther toward the dollar than toward continental gold countries. This is emphasized by general views on price raising.

Senator Pittman's subcommittee continues work privately to evolve a silver plan but it has received cold comfort from most nations. Tendency to treat silver purely as a commodity is manifest everywhere and the committee itself tends strongly toward orthodoxy.

Washington Unperturbed By London's Uncertainty On Stabilization Move

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22 — Reports of confusion at the World Economic Conference contrast oddly with the serenity existing in official circles at Washington.

Rightly or wrongly, it is maintained here that the United States has ocoocupied a consistent attitude throughout. While there is certain to be some dispute over this assertion among independent observers, yet it is a fact that—once accept the Administration's major thesis, the course which has been steered appears to be a logical one.

The chief cause of the so-called confusion in London seems to have arisen from the fact that the Administration did not take the course which everyone expected it to take. But certainly it can be argued in behalf of an administration that it is no fault of its own if outside observers forecast its proposals wrongly.

The London conference and the world at large appears to have supposed that the Roosevelt Administration would agree to immediate stabilization. The Roosevelt Administration has not agreed to immediate stabilization. Observers at the London conference accordingly appear to be transferring the confusion which results in their own thoughts to the thoughts of the Administration. Having misinterpreted the Administration's objectives they are now blaming the Administration.

In all fairness, it must be admitted that the Roosevelt Administration might very well have given an inkling of its objectives to the public before embarking on the world conference. But it must be pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt has not yet slammed the door to stabilization. He has very carefully left the door ajar.

His attitude is simply, that he wants to postpone a settlement on stabilization for the time being, and go on to something else. There are two reasons for this. First, United States stabilization is an attractive bait with which to win concession from European powers; second, America is in the middle of a great business revival, aided by speculative uncertainty, and stabilization—by restoring monetary certainty—would almost certainly momentarily check the revival.

Washington officials have paid little attention to the French threat to "bolt" the conference. Americans who are not used to having their fellow countrymen play a leading rôle in European conferences possibly are unduly sensitive to the various "crises" which develop and the unfavorable editorial criticism that accompanies them. Possibly this applies also to some American reporters who cover these conferences.

As one State Department official said the other day, "Conferences are full of crises which do not crise!"

Latin America's Tuneful Music

(Continued from Page 1)

music, is no surprise to Mr. Adams. From his office in the Pan American Union building he points to carefully thumbed volumes of Hispanic-American musical histories, to a cabinet containing the names of 1460 key women of American women's clubs interested in southern compositions, and to hundreds of letters seeking information about authors and their works. "These," he says, "tell the story far better than I can."

Mr. Adams should know, for day after day he works and plans to make each succeeding musical program, offered by the Army, Navy and Marine band, just a little better. No country must be overlooked, no influence must be ignored, programs must show a wide variety, and they must hold the attention of the hundreds who crowd the Pan American esplanade when the moon is high and electric lights reflect in the broad pool close by where the band plays.

Program of Wide Diversity

Take, for example, one program and note the diversity of themes, and the wide range of countries.

There is the:

1. Music of the ancient peoples: wistfully sweet, almost sad.

2. Cueca music of Chile, a dance rhythm.

3. Tango music of Argentina.

4. Maxixe music of Brazil, dance rhythm.

5. Bambuco music of Colombia, of African origin and in dance rhythm.

6. Joropo music of Venezuela, danced and sung.

7. Pasillo music of northern South America, a dance rhythm that may some day be used in the ballroom of the North.

8. Rumba music of Cuba, influenced by West Africa; Danzon music, a modification of the rumba; Bolera music, of Northern African origin.

9. Marinero music of the Peruvian colonial days, related to the Cueca music of Chile.

10. Mayan music of Central America and Mexico.

11. Mexican music divided into (a) Ranchero of the north, (b) (Taltec of the central area, (c) Mayan music of the southern area.

12. Merengue music of Haiti, influenced by France and Africa.

There are other examples, but these will suffice to show the scope of the concerts and their efforts to please all sections of the 20 Latin-American countries. And, incidentally, they illustrate Mr. Adams's determination to familiarize American audiences with the "tunes of the antiquity."

Sing as They Work

Rather ruefully Mr. Adams admits that in this effort he finds Americans, a music-loving people, prone to take their music as a matter of course. Tuneful tunes and the works of the masters are something to listen to after the day's grind is done. The attitude of the North is not that of the South. Latin-Americans he finds placing music and business on nearly the same level. They sing as they work. And this, he explains, is not strange because during the hundreds of years that the peoples have played and sung their native compositions and songs harmony, until more or less modern times, has been handed down through each succeeding generation through the means of—memory.

What this memory is few persons apart from the southern peoples wholly realize. It has been put to test on many occasions, but to no more striking effect than in San Antonio, Texas, where Mexican bands have visited, stood by while American bands have played stirring marches, and then have played the score note for note without sheet music and in full harmony. And it has been further exemplified in Guatemala where marimba orchestras have listened to a phonograph record and then played the piece—note for note. Orchestral leaders throughout Latin America are known to memorize entire operatic scores.

Today, ancient Hispanic-American music willingly steps aside, at times, for the modern music: sometimes the compositions are copied from the centuries long passed; sometimes they are strikingly original. That 650 radiocasting stations make a feature of them for American audiences numbering millions is proof of their popularity. All this presumably Mr. Adams and the Pan American Union appreciate, and appreciating it have, more than likely, come to the conclusion that music which can set two continents to whistling, can send those continents more cheerfullly to a conference table when economic and commercial problems must needs be discussed.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Maurice Sherman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Orchestra and soloists.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller," sketch.
8:45 NBC, Talk, Floyd Gibbons
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 Concert orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, Century of Progress Festival Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conducting.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Green Brothers Orchestra. 5:30 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
5:45 NBC, Ray Heatherton, tenor.
6:00 "Evening Patter"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 Dinner Club, with Billy B. Van.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 Salute Program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Frank Fay; Irene Bordoni; sketch, with Judith Anderson; Jeanne Travers; Hildebrand and Levitt.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloist; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "A Message to College Graduates," Mrs. Herbert H. Lehmann.
5:08 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:15 Two pianos and soloist.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 "The Voice of the Violin."
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
7:30 "Clara, Bee and Eda," vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans; Do Re Mi trio; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, United States Marine Band.
9:00 CBS, "Wayfaring Men," sketch.
9:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:30 CBS, Stoopnagle and Budd, soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, speaking from London.
6:15 CBS, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 "Timely Topics," talk series.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Organ recital.
8:00 Recordings by Richard Crooks, tenor, and Philadelphia Orchestra.
8:30 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:00 Stage Show Presentation.
9:30 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "John Henry, Black River Giant," sketch.
10:15 CBS, "Windy City Revue."
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Maud Rooney, soloist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "The Vagabond Baritone."
6:30 Studio string ensemble.
6:45 Lee LaMay, baritonette.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine ensemble.
8:00 Beacon Hill Players.
8:30 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War program.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio recital.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Local programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Chrysler Corp. Sales Up

DETROIT, June 22—Preliminary figures received in Detroit indicate that the week ended June 17 broke all retail sales records for the last seven years for the Chrysler Corporation.

Hurley Seeks Law Forcing Banks to Aid State's Home Owners

Mr. Charles F. Hurley, Massachusetts State Treasurer, speaking before the Joint Committee on Banks and Banking this morning, called for the enactment of legislation which would place upon the banks the responsibility for declining to assist home owners through the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act.

Previously, Mr. Arthur Guy, State Commissioner of Banks, when questioned by members of the committee said that in his opinion the bankers would coöperate.

In the House this morning Mr. Martin Hays, Representative from Brighton, offered an order which would move for the criminal prosecution of Judge Arthur P. Stone, Justice of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex. The order asks that the Attorney-General take the case and suggests the calling of a special grand jury.

After considerable debate the Senate by a roll-call vote of 18 to 16 killed the bill prohibiting service charges by gas and electric companies. Opposition to the bill was led by Senator Harry B. Putnam of Westfield, who declared that the bill before the Senate "goes too far, and is an attempt to strait-jacket the companies."

Senator Frank D. Crowley of Chelsea, supporter of the bill, gave notice that he would move for reconsideration at today's session.

Drama Enlivens Dull Economics

(Continued from Page 1)

to Vienna. The Austrian version of the Steel Helmet League was marching down the Ringstrasse. One spectator exclaimed: "What's that tortoise doing marching at the head of the parade." "Nonsense," cried his comrade, "that's not a tortoise, that's Doctor Dollfuss in a steel helmet."

Mrs. Litvinoff has been the heroine of many conferences. Niece of Sir Sidney Low, British biographer of King Edward and well known in court circles, she met Maxim Litvinoff when he was an exile in Bloomsbury. Since the revolution she has been living in Moscow where she has been a most venturesome Soviet hostess. But since the era of conferences to which Russia has been invited began, Mrs. Litvinoff has been to all of them.

Today she acts as secretary to the whole Soviet delegation and hence she is the only woman often seen on the conference floor. Business-like, trim and well dressed, she is responsible for many of the astute and idiomatically English points in her husband's sensational speeches.

Rise of Ingénue Understudy

But Mrs. Litvinoff's sway is disputed by an ingénue understudy—Miss Jedel. Graduated from Barnard as Professor Moley's star pupil, this accomplished young economist came to have a desk in a corner of his private office in the Washington Department of State. She had an inconspicuous deck chair on the President Roosevelt on the trip to Europe. The delegation regarded her with somewhat apprehensive glances as to what reports she would be sending back to her chief. And now that the great man himself is coming to London Miss Jedel springs more than ever into the limelight.

The rest of the performers on London's stage are of similar distinction. There are two outstanding veterans of the Versailles drama, Dr. Paul Hymans of Belgium, and Gen. J. C. Smuts of South Africa. There are prime ministers, foreign ministers, and finance ministers enough to make several choruses.

There are journalists from the whole world who have caustically surveyed many such dramas from their vantage perches in the galleries. There are the conference hangers-on, publicists, intellectual and politcal ladies, curiosity seekers, and the pick of London's bobbies are doing duty everywhere. On the whole, it is a magnificent spectacle. But all depends on the play which is being performed. And of its climax and conclusion no man can say. We are only at the prologue now.

Austro-Hungarian Plan Laid to Il Duce

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany and Austria, could best be prevented by drawing closer together the two nations which formerly constituted the Hapsburg Empire. There are even rumors of the restoration of Archduke Otto, heir to the throne.

These press reports, however, are considered exaggerated in well-informed circles here. Conferences at the Quai d'Orsay are believed to consist chiefly of assurances given by M. Paul-Boncour to the Little Entente—whose members are opposed equally to Anschluss and to a Hapsburg restoration—that it is not a political union of Austria and Hungary which is envisaged, but simply a plan of closer economic coöperation between Danubian states, although no official confirmation is yet available.

It is reliably reported that the French Government intends to authorize soon the issuance of France's share in the loan to Austria which was approved last year. Socialists here have demanded that the loan be granted only on condition that the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, promises to uphold a constitutional régime in Austria and continues his opposition to National Socialism.

Bowdoin College Honors Five at Commencement

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 22 (AP)—Two women and three men received honorary degrees at the 128th annual commencement of Bowdoin College today. Ninety-seven young men received degrees in course. The honorary degrees follow:

Sir Francis James Wylie of Oxford University, England, L. H. D.; Miss Mary Ellen Chase, professor of English at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., Litt. D.; Miss Katharine Curtis Pierce of New York City, M. A.; Frederick William Pickard of New York City, LL.D.; and the Rev. John Charles Schroeder of Portland, D. D.

Spanish Fliers Crash

MEXICO CITY, June 22 (AP)—Lieut. Joaquin Collar, Spanish transatlantic flier, was killed and his companion, Capt. Mariano Barberan, seriously injured, officials of the Department of Communications said yesterday, when their plane crashed the day before while en route here on a flight from Havana, Cuba.

Hoover to Direct Stanford War Library

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., June 22 (AP)—Former President Hoover is to become a librarian.

The Stanford University library building is being remodeled to provide an office for Mr. Hoover, from which he will direct the unique Hoover war library. Additional space in the archives also will be provided, to house additional material brought here from Washington by the former Chief Executive.

The collection is the largest of its kind. Many documents filed there, dealing with secret diplomatic negotiations preceding the World War and after it, never have been made public.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

William A. Nelles, California.
Irma M. Nelles, California.
Margaret V. Freeman, New York.
Mrs. Jennie Nelson, New York.
Mrs. Arie M. Wolfe, New York.
Dorothy L. Wolfe, New York.
H. F. Putnam, Maine.
V. R. Knowles, Maine.
Edith Briggs, New York.
Mrs. M. Louise Clough, Ohio.
Miss Virginia Clough, Ohio.
Marjorie Clough, Ohio.
Joseph B. Clough Jr., Ohio.
Oswald S. Proctor, Michigan.
Mrs. Wallace L. Owens, New York.
Wallace L. Owens, New York.
Wallace B. Owens, New York.
Albert T. Owens, New York.
Agnes E. Hedenbergh, California.
Mrs. C. E. Waite, California.
C. E. Waite, California.
Mrs. C. W. Woods, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Frank Swan, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Grace Rickett, Massachusetts.
Miss Alia Greaves, Massachusetts.
Louis O. Whitten, Tennessee.
George Chandler, Wisconsin.
Thomas Prentice Jr., Oklahoma.
Mrs. Josie Daniel, Massachusetts.
Mrs. John R. Pyper, Virginia.
Laura F. Bailey, Pennsylvania.
Cora Neil P. Punon, California.
Mrs. Sarah L. Frankel, Connecticut.
William Kurz, New York.
C. Edmund Lehmann, New York.
Mrs. Allan L. Nash, New York.
Allan L. Nash, New York.
Hannah E. Barton, Maine.
George P. Nash, Maine.
Ethyl M. Nash, Maine.
Julius Sumner Miller, Massachusetts.
Audrey Friend Moore, Colorado.
Miss Richard Snead, Alabama.
J. H. Frazier, North Carolina.
Mrs. J. H. Frazier, North Carolina.
Mrs. A. Blumenthal, North Carolina.
Mrs. Rena J. Darling, North Carolina.
Mrs. R. G. Sparks, North Carolina.
R. G. Sparks, North Carolina.
Fred A. McClunin, North Carolina.
Mrs. A. E. Little, Michigan.
Mrs. Gretchen O. D. Marks, Indiana.
Samuel A. Swartz, Illinois.
J. W. Rumrill, Connecticut.
Mrs. J. W. Rumrill, Connecticut.
Mrs. H. E. Rumrill, Massachusetts.
Miss Lillian Martin, Maryland.
Mrs. Georgie M. Parrish, Maryland.
Miss Mary Jane Willis, Illinois.
Mrs. Genevieve Willis, Illinois.
Mrs. Etta B. Rumsey, Michigan.
Miss Etta Mae Rumsey, Michigan.
Arnold I. Rumsey, Michigan.
Mrs. Ethel L. Vickers, New Mexico.
Mrs. Ada B. Mirvicka, New York.
Miss Gertrude L. Coursen, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Evelyn R. Glanville, New York.

Howe Heads Junior Mechanics

RICHMOND, Va., June 22 (AP)—The fifty-first biennial convention of the National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, drew to its close here yesterday with Mr. William S. Howe of Baltimore elected new national councilor, and Providence, R. I., chosen as the 1935 convention city.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call "by at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 147 East 50th St.—3-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Plaza 3-6713. MISS SALISBURY.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished apartment, 6 rooms, screened porch, garage; desirable location; reasonable. Phone evenings, Mid. 7543-R.

WILL sublet apartment, furnished or unfurnished in Fenway facing Museum; $40. Tel. evenings, Ken. 1821, Boston.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE 5-room furnished apartment in Newton, Mass., for summer; rent reasonable; conveniently located. Call New. No. 1264-R.

N. Y. C., 33 Washington Square (Apt. 4-C)—Sublet month July; attractive cool one-room front apartment; outside kitchenette; $70; electricity, gas, refrigeration included.

N. Y. C. (Tudor City)—One room, bath, pantry, furnished, western exposure. Write Box C-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 149 East 37th Street—Unusually cool, attractive one-room apartment, private bath, shower, full service.

BOATS FOR SALE

SEABRIGHT Dory 16 ft., 16 H. P. Johnson outboard motor, canvas awning and rods, complete equipment, excellent condition, $200. Virginia 7-8511 (Woodhaven, L. I.). Lexington 2-9580 (New York City).

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ADIRONDACK MTS.—New, modern, attractive, furnished cottages; boating, swimming, fishing, etc. Address GEORGE TERRY, Cranberry Lake, N. Y.

CRESCENT LAKE, N. H.—Clean, furnished cottages, week, month or season; good fishing, boating and bathing. Further information write F. E. BARNES, Crescent Lake, via Unity, N. H.

RETIRED publisher's picturesque, comfortable Adirondack camp on Upper Saranac; 9 master bedrooms, 250 h. p. Chris Craft. Further particulars address P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON
Modern 8-room bungalow, colonial type, completely furnished, near beaches, Artesian well water, fruit and vegetable garden; references required. H. L. LAWTON, Greenland, N. H.

TO LET—Cottage on shore of Lake Ossipee, 4 sleeping rooms, large living room, pump, electric lights, screened, $150 season. J. H. LOVERING, Newport, N. H. Tel. New. 391 W.K.

WINNEPESAUKEE CAMP

Seven miles from Laconia on shore of lake facing west; cool prevailing westerly winds; available for rental for July or August fully furnished and equipped with all conveniences, running hot and cold water, electric light, gas range, large stone fireplace; all windows and porch copper screened; two-car garage; 16-foot boat with outboard motor; prefer adults. For further information call Hancock 5581.

CLEANING AND DYEING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Quality, service, any garment 75c; clothes, rugs. LEPARISIAN CLEANERS, 306 86th St, Cloverdale 6-1495.

COUNTRY BOARD

"GREEN SHADOWS" OLD LYME, CONN.—Modern rooms; excellent food; season June 15 to Sept. 15. Lyme 236-2.

ENTERTAINMENTS

DOROTHY RICHARDSON
Mary Manning Walsh, Boston, will present her annual review of children at New England Conservatory of Music, Saturday, June 24, at 1:45 p. m. Admission 9.95.

FOOD PRODUCTS

CORAL CHEESE
Delicious blended cheese (Roquefort flavor) for stuffed celery, salads or after dinner; freshly made to order; 50 cents 4-portion container; mail orders filled. C. and D. CO., 119 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE in good taste for every room from fine homes; very cheap; new SIMMONS mattresses, studio beds. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 220 East 59th St., New York City.

Local Classified

GARAGES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Royalton Garage; cars stored with or without service; Socony Gas. 1388 Atlantic Ave. Lafayette 3-9700.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP
Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. Fritz Lieberknecht, Props. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving. 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7264

HELP WANTED — MEN

COUNCILLOR—College man, good swimmer, drive car, manual training experience, desirably piano player, leader of boys; small camp. Call Hanover 2-4578, Friday, between 9-11 (N. Y. C.).

HOMES TO SHARE

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Home offering comforts and attention to those desiring rest and study. Address MISS CAROLINE W. HEER, Manager, 16 Fusting Ave., Catonsville, Md. Phone Catonsville 333.

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In exclusive summer colony, charming home atmosphere, excellent table; easy walk to ocean or golf; special June rates. Quogue phone 976.

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CONNECTICUT

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A necessity for hot weather. A net and lace corselette, which confines and yet gives comfort—at 4.95.
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Under Management of M. C. Zellner

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Fashioned from fabrics that launder beautifully, in patterns and colorings as varied as their design and style touches.
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Just the kind of dresses that one can wear on so many occasions throughout the Summer.
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Reasonable Prices
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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NEW YORK

Long Island

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Girls up to 16 years
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SPORT, AFTERNOON, SUNDAY NIGHT DRESSES in COTTON and SILK.
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Permanent Waving $5
Limited time only.
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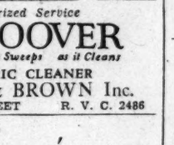
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NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

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NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

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Distributors of
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COAL, COKE *and* FUEL OIL
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Daily Features

All Nature

Gibbon

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"WOW-WOW," "hoolock," and "wa-wa" are not new names for children's dogs, but names for gibbons in their native lands in the East Indies, the Malay Peninsula, Siam, and India. If we were to listen to the early morning chorus of long-drawn-out *wha-hoos*, the reason for such native names would be readily apparent.

The illustration shows a gibbon walking. Like men, they do not walk on all fours, only on the hind feet. In order to keep their balance, they extend their arms either before them or above their head, always with the hands pointing down from the wrists.

Gibbons are forest creatures mainly and are consequently agile among the trees. On the ground they cannot progress with any ease or speed, but in the tree tops they leap often 40 feet or more, and in a series of leaps and revolutions almost attain the speed of a bird.

Gibbons are anthropoid apes, smaller than the simians, and have arms that naturally hang almost to the ground when the creatures stand erect. The common white-handed gibbon is black with a border of gray around the face. This one is a native of India, especially of the more eastern parts. The wow-wow is from Java, and the hoolock or wa-wa comes from northern India. The siamang is from Sumatra and is the largest and rarest of the group.

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Pravda, Moscow
Russian View of the Economic Conference

Courtesy Detroit News
We Can Do That Too

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
Fifty Thousand Signs Can't Be Wrong

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
Getting His Feet Wet

Courtesy Des Moines Register
How in the World Did She Get in Without Our Seeing Her?

Courtesy Cleveland Plain Dealer
"Well, here I am!"

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"The building was completed with the joint coöperation of all concerned" (S. P.)—Omit "joint" and avoid redundancy.

"Laugh on the other side of your mouth" (R. Y.)—The source of this is probably the line from Carlyle's "The Diamond Necklace" (chapter three): "Thou laughest there: by-and-by thou wilt laugh on the wrong side of thy face."

"This is one of the things that makes a fellow sit up and take notice" (Miss J. C.)—"Makes" should be plural to agree with "things." The last part of the sentence, incidentally, is an overworked colloquiality. Better rephrase to: "This is one of the things that make one more alert."

"Right" and "left" in politics (Miss R. H.)—The correspondent says she is continually seeing these words in political stories, and she inquires about their significance.

"Right" is political cant for the conservative group. "Left" is applied broadly to lawmakers identified with the opposite range of thought—radicals being included. The terms are used more in Europe than in America.

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: Two of the most popular of modern developments are cellophane and the zipper fasteners, and we wish now someone would devise a scheme to use the one to open the other.

San Francisco Chronicle: Inflation isn't the only thing like that. Lawn grass would be great stuff, too, if it would grow so far and then quit.

Arkansas Gazette: Our heart and home expert says the man of the house is "entitled to his favorite chair, regardless of its style." Just as a pedestrian is entitled to right of way in traffic.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NOT for a single day can I discern the way,
But this I surely know, who gives the day
Will show the way—so I securely go.

—JOHN OXENHAM.

In Lighter Vein

Made It All Right

A small boy was asked to dine at the home of a distinguished professor. His mother questioned him on his return, "You are sure you didn't do anything that was not perfectly polite and gentlemanly?"

"Why, no, nothing to speak of."

"Then something did happen. Tell me at once," she demanded.

"Well, while I was trying to cut the meat it slipped off to the floor. But I made it all right," said the boy.

"What did you do?"

"Oh, I just said carelessly, 'That's always the way with tough meat.'"—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

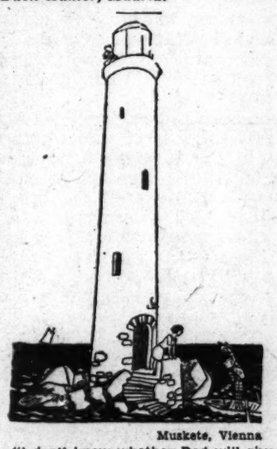
The Genius

Pat got a job to dig a well. When he had got down to about 25 feet he came one morning to find the hole had caved in. He hung his coat and hat on the windlass and crawled into the bushes to wait. Passers-by, discovering the well caved in, and seeing the coat, concluded that a man was at the bottom. Help was got and the well was soon cleared again.—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

Not Enough

Her automobile had broken down and a farm laborer offered the services of his horse.

"Thank you very much," she replied, "but you need 14 more—our car has 15 horsepower, you know."—*Buen Humor, Madrid.*



Muskets, Vienna

"I don't know whether Dad will give his consent, darling. He's rather ruffled today."

"It's a good thing I brought my parachute, then!"

Very Impressed

The birth centenary of Eiffel, builder of the famous Paris tower, recalled to a Liverpool Post writer this story concerning William Morris:

During the English poet-artist's last visit to Paris he spent much of his time in the Eiffel Tower restaurant, having all his meals and doing all his writing there.

"You must be very much impressed by the tower," a friend remarked to him.

"Impressed!" cried Morris. "I stay here because it is the only place in Paris where I can avoid seeing the thing."—*Labor.*

Sympathy

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," shouted the politician, "with all this noise I can hardly hear myself speak."

"Don't worry," shouted one of his listeners, "you are not missing much."

All in the Family

"Your wife is very broad-minded, isn't she?"

"Oh, wonderfully! She believes there are always two sides to a question—her own and her mother's."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Inquisitive

And then there was the woman who came to the bank for advice about the Christmas club. She wanted her son to join, but first she felt it her duty to find out what the members were like, what they did at the meetings, and where the lodge rooms were.—*Labor.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

A lot of suitcase packing was going on around our house today—
But not a word could I get out of anybody—
Of course I did a lot of tail wiggling and tried to find out who was going away and where—
Finally, though, the Boss told me to get ready for a bath, and for once I didn't feel badly about it—
Because I thought it was a pretty good sign that somebody was going somewhere and that I was getting slicked up to go with them!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Worth Knowing

THE FARM POPULATION OF THE U. S. IS NOW THE LARGEST IN THE HISTORY OF THE NATION —IT TOTALS 32,242,000.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

110

Either she has never
lived in this house"
avered the policemen,
"Or only for a few weeks.
I know for a certainty
he added that she had
been known to have liv-
ed way over in another
part of town. Being a
home body, her friends
kept constant track of
her whereabouts and
they none of them have
any knowledge of this

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Free shoe-shines were given—
by a Visalia (Calif.) bootblack to all men who marched in the town's Memorial Day parade.

Russian citizens—
wishing to leave their country must pay for their exit visas at the rate of 500 rubles for workers, and 1000 rubles for all other classes. The ruble is worth about 50 cents.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
LAST 9 NIGHTS
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Thoughtfulness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

SOMETIMES even very small children can render a valuable service to grown-ups by being observant and thoughtful and willing to exert themselves to do a little kindness, as was shown by a little girl who recently observed two men on a street corner near her home.

Seeing that they had stood there a long time and were glancing at their watches, she concluded that they must be waiting for the bus that formerly ran past her home. Thereupon she resolved to tell them that the bus no longer went past that corner.

Down she went to them, volunteering the information that if they were waiting for the bus, they could catch it at the next corner in about three minutes. The grateful men thanked the small maid and ran down the block, arriving just in time to meet the bus.

A week later a box of candy arrived at the little girl's home, with a letter, which her pleased mother read to her. It expressed deep gratitude for the child's thoughtfulness and kindness toward them, as they had to catch a train which that bus met. They were thus enabled to keep a business appointment in another town which meant a great deal to them.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Always Something Good to Eat"
Rosoff's
RESTAURANTS
147 WEST 43RD STREET
152 WEST 44TH STREET
AT TIMES SQUARE
6 Course Luncheon, 45c OPEN
7 Course Dinner, 65c SUNDAYS

Susan Prince
LUNCHEON DINNER
50c-75c 85c-$1
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 4-7834

Jane Davies RESTAURANT
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

Maison A. De Winter
38 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c and 75c

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Pickwick Cafeteria
A reliable eating home for those who are accustomed to better food enriched by careful preparation.
DOWNSTAIRS 44 COURT STREET
11 to 2:30—5 to 7:30 Except Sundays

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.

Henry's
A meal with Henry Thiele
23rd and Washington

125 Sixth Street
IRELAND'S INC.
"Where the Food Tastes Better"

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal Postum
319 Washington Street, nr. 6th

The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Gambling Is Not Incurable

THE Italian Government is out to suppress all forms of speculation—an undertaking which even for a Mussolini might seem highly speculative in itself. Apparently, however, the Italian project is not an edict but only a policy, to be carried out by persuasion rather than by force. And it is only temporary. According to Finance Minister Jung, the Government at Rome is suppressing speculation because under present uncertain circumstances speculation is unsound. But is not speculation, in its usual meaning, always unsound?

Of course, it must be recognized that what may be better called pioneering is necessary for the development of industries and nations. There is little that is reprehensible about this type of enterprise, especially when it employs the personal endeavor of those chiefly interested, or when it is openly acknowledged to be speculative. Some day perhaps such pioneering may become a national concern and the state will set aside funds for it just as great industries do today for experimental research. If there must be "wild-catting" it would be better for it to be done on such a basis than with the widow's mite.

There is, too, a kind of speculation in the futures markets called "hedging" which may be defended as a necessary insurance against price fluctuations for those whose business requires them to hold raw materials during processing. But the great bulk of speculation, that which caused much of the misery of recent months, is pure gambling. It is easily distinguished from investment by its motive. Investment seeks a small, slow and certain wage for the use of money. Speculation seeks a large, quick and uncertain return for the running of a risk.

Such speculation can hardly be called productive; it builds nothing. Even considered as trading it is not mutually advantageous as is most commerce; stock market trading often means that if one person gains, another must lose. Even where a speculator congratulates himself that he is merely "sharing in the growth of the nation's wealth" he is usually contributing to an unjustified boom which brings disaster in its wake.

And any great increase of corporate wealth that goes beyond reasonable interest returns is nearly always made at the expense of the workers or the public. The special dividends and "melons" of 1927 and 1928 were taken out of funds which should have been distributed as buying power that would have kept business going in 1929 and 1930. But that is only one side of speculation's unsound and destructive influence on national economy. The other is that it turns men's attention from self-reliant, constructive activity to excited guessing about the market.

Of course, there are those who argue that chance-taking is a human instinct, that if men do not gamble on cards or horses they will in real estate or bonds. The millions lost every year in lotteries and sweepstakes or in more outright swindles lend force to such beliefs. Yet many men have learned that trying to get something for nothing is expensive business. And dishonest. And unsatisfying.

Men have been cured of gambling. And there is reason to believe that men and nations are learning that neither sound business nor sound character can be built on the gambling called speculation. As it becomes clearer that more real satisfaction and real value is to be found in doing than in getting, in spiritual than in material wealth, there will be fewer depressions among nations and fewer bankruptcies of individuals.

The New Collegiate Regatta

NOW that the Harvard-Yale regatta has been concluded at New London, followers of intercollegiate rowing are looking forward to the holding of the "National Intercollegiate Regatta" which will take place next month over the 1932 Olympic course at Long Beach, Calif. This is an entirely new venture in collegiate athletic circles and some believe that its winner will be recognized as the championship college crew of the United States; while others believe that the Intercollegiate Rowing Association champion, when and if that regatta is renewed, and the winner of the Harvard-Yale four-mile race at New London, will continue to hold chief claim to the United States championship.

Whether or not the winner at Long Beach ever gains national championship acclaim, the regatta promises to take high place among America's major intercollegiate athletic competitions. It will be over a 2000-meter course and will be unique in that admission will be charged. This will make it the only college regatta of size from which the non-paying public can be excluded, a condition which has made it possible for the promoters of the regatta to invite and guarantee the costs of three eastern crews journeying to the Pacific coast to meet three coast rivals.

This year will find Harvard, Yale and Cornell representing the East; while the coast will be represented by Washington, California and University of California at Los Angeles. It is no doubt the intention of the promoters, should the event be continued, to invite the best eastern crews each year. As the Pacific coast has for many years been turning out brilliant eight-oared crews, this regatta should furnish some great short-distance racing and, if the best of the eastern short-distance crews are entered each year, there is little question but what the winner will be known as the "short-distance" college champion of the United States.

Liquor's Misery Wages

PART of the wet "education" of those Americans who are now going to the polls to vote for prohibition repeal has been accomplished through bring-back-liquor-to-bring-back-jobs propaganda. The pressing need of jobs—any kind of jobs—has perhaps diverted attention from the question as to what sort of wages the liquor industry might be expected to offer.

Only memories that are either short or convenient attempt to picture the "good old days" of the swinging doors in all-rose tones. Others recall that working conditions in the liquor business were not always ideal, and that the wages usually paid by that high-profit-producing enterprise hardly bloated the purchasing power of its workers.

And their recollections receive confirmation in a report on some of the jobs which may have been made possible by the advent of 3.2 per cent beer.

This report, which appears in the current issue of Machinists Monthly Journal, mentions that the "beer-brewing industry, including firms making brewery machinery and equipment, is requiring a great deal of attention." It names plants that have greatly reduced wage rates and "are among those paying the lowest wages in the machinery building industry of Cleveland." The reporter of these conditions continues:

> I have interviewed machine tool operators on production work . . . and was advised that the piece work system in effect in this plant enables them to earn but $2 in a twelve-hour shift. Such are the "misery wages" paid by firms which are benefiting from the opening of the beer brewing industry, and with it are opposing relationship with organized labor.

Thus at this early date indications of the manner in which liquor may be expected to play its much-ballyhooed economic rôle in society are in clear sight. It becomes evident that this industry is not likely to be an economic asset. For it is all too plain that "misery wage" jobs constitute quite as great a menace to economic well-being as does the lack of jobs. Such employment affects not only the worker who accepts it, but tends to undermine the wage standard of all classes of workers.

Those who have expected to see a return of employment, even of prosperity, on a wave of liquor, may well pause to consider whether they can aid the establishment of a high-wage economy by voting back what now promises to be a low-wage industry.

Bimetallism—Very Qualified

IT HAS always been surmised in knowing circles that silver stood at the head and front of the Washington Administration's program at the London Conference. The importance attached to the white metal in most of the joint communiqués issued by the President and his distinguished pre-conference visitors formed the basis for that surmise. The Pittman plan seems to provide verification. It is the first specific contribution made by the American delegation to the work at London. And, since Senator Pittman says that it has the blessing of both the delegation and the Administration, one may thus discuss it as official.

The plan is described as "qualified bimetallism." Of all the misuse of words perpetrated in London, this is perhaps the richest example. A nation is on a gold standard when it uses gold as its standard for valuing all other commodities. A bimetallic system is one in which commodities are valued either in gold or in silver. Both gold and silver are endowed for this purpose with a fixed price, and this act thereby relates gold and silver in fixed ratio. That is bimetallism, and it cannot be qualified in the slightest. To use such a term as qualified bimetallism is like saying qualified arithmetic.

In point of fact, the Pittman plan has nothing to do with bimetallism. The gist of the scheme lies in the fourth item. Here is where the mistaken relation to bimetallism is established. This item would give the central banks the option of keeping 20 per cent of their metallic reserves in silver. But there is no mention of any fixed ratio with gold. This should be sufficient in itself to rule bimetallism out of the description of that plan.

Silver under the Pittman plan would simply be purchased at the market price. The aim, in the absence of any fixed ratio for the metal, is clearly to bolster up the price of the white metal. The Pittman plan says that the silver should be bought "at or below a price to be agreed upon as corresponding to the general commodity price level."

Let us make an attempt to find out what this means. The missing link is the year in which Senator Pittman thinks a fair relation between silver and other commodities was established. A clue is that 1926 has been mentioned as the object of other price-raising efforts.

Let us therefore start with 1926. In 1926 silver fetched 67 cents an ounce. It is now 36 cents, a drop of 47 per cent. In 1926 the index of the general commodity price level stood at 100. It is now 64, a fall of 36 per cent. Clearly silver has fallen faster than the general price level. The spread would justify central banks, provided their governments agreed to the Pittman proposals, in buying silver at its present 36-cent level till they had boosted it to around 46 cents.

Why this handout to the silver industry? The justification usually given is the development of Oriental buying power. China is on a silver standard. India uses silver as the repository of its savings. If the prices for silver were improved, both the purchasing medium of China and the savings of India would be correspondingly enhanced in gold value.

The point, however, may be overstressed. The Indian people value silver not particularly because of its salability. They value it for its beauty. When they buy ornaments, they generally buy them for keeps, and a 10-cent rise in the gold value of their bangles or their hoards of bar silver, even if they heard about it, would certainly not impel them to rush to the bazaar and turn their adornments into foreign wares. They didn't do any such thing in 1920, when the price of silver rose to $1.32; there is no reason why they should do so if silver prices rose today to 45 cents.

As for China, it is true that theoretically a higher price for silver would allow the Chinese to buy more foreign wares with the same amount of silver. But the effect works both ways. Cheap silver enables China to sell Chinese wares abroad. These set up in foreign countries more credits with which to buy foreign goods. Therefore, if silver went up in price, Chinese exports would be retarded, and the credits abroad available for buying foreign wares might shrink. Practice does not always correspond with theory. For the truth of this observation the statistics of trade between China and the United States are illuminating. In spite of low silver, America's trade with China has contracted less than has America's trade with most other countries.

Better reasons are needed before a subsidy for silver is adopted.

Engineers for Peace

WHEN it comes to beating swords into plowshares—one of the most necessary tasks before the world today—a good lesson of how that objective can be furthered is furnished by the work of America's chemical engineers during the years since the war.

Reviewing events of the last twenty-five years at their Chicago session recently, the members of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, a profession which has just come of age since the World War, told how they had contributed to social and industrial progress by applying to inventive research the experience gained during the war.

This profession was called to arms during the war to furnish the expeditionary forces with TNT, mustard gas, gunpowder and many kinds of poisonous weapons of war, as well as to increase the native production of nitrates and potash. The war over, American chemical engineers entered a second phase of progress, capitalizing, to a certain extent, their war-time experience, but this time centering their attention on the development of new peace-time products.

To quote from a report given out at the Chicago meeting, here is what happened:

> War-time concentration on the manufacture of nitrates, potash, TNT, mustard gas, gunpowder, and poisonous gases rapidly changed, in peace time, to the production of such startling new products as fertilizer ingredients from the atmosphere, gasoline and oil from coal, artificial silk, leather and rubber, helium gas, and synthetic resins, bakelite, lacquers, to mention but a few of the more spectacular.

Since the war, the American chemical engineer has become a new factor in the world of natural science and industry. He has become the recognized connecting link between the laboratory and the plant, and one of his most important functions, as it has been phrased, "is that of converting the findings of the one into terms of commercial realization of the other."

If any lesson at all is to be learned from the development of the chemical engineering profession since the war, it should not be interpreted as meaning that the stimulus of a war was necessary to awaken these latent energies. Rather is it not one more reason for permanent world peace so that advancing knowledge may be applied only to good and never again to evil purposes? Thus, natural science may indeed prove that it is stronger than the sword.

Juries and Glass Houses

PEOPLE who criticize the seeming impotence of the law, and then seek by fair or unfair means to avoid jury service, perhaps are not fully aware of the inconsistency of their stand, but nevertheless are likely to be judged more severely than are those against whom the worst indictment is apathy.

The trial of a Boston murder case, in which nearly 300 veniremen were called before twelve men could be chosen for the jury, provided a striking indication of what class of citizen is most addicted to jury dodging, a failure of citizenship upon which can be placed a large measure of the blame for ineffective criminal prosecution.

The talesmen called were from all parts of the county, but the district attorney's office noted especially that practically all of those summoned from what is frequently called the "fashionable" Back Bay district presented doctor's certificates of inability to serve and were excused. From the same section of society comes a large share of the "back-seat driver" type of criticism of law officers and their work.

Boston is only an example. In other places there are indications that the "best people," those who would be expected to comply strictly with the dictates of a high sense of duty, throw plenty of stones at law enforcement even while maintaining residence in glass houses.

Editorial Notes

The response to bargain opera at the Hippodrome in New York, where "Aïda" was offered at prices ranging from 25 to 99 cents, surpassed even the fondest hopes of those behind the venture. The fact that on the opening night hundreds were turned away appears to be proof that the music-loving population of the metropolis is not deaf to the appeal of high notes at low prices.

American policy at London may be more unstable than the dollar and President Roosevelt may be encountering rough weather on board the Amberjack II, but neither fact is proof that he is "at sea" in his thinking about American problems.

"Our Movie Made Children"

A Review of a Thought-Provoking Book

Our Movie Made Children, by Henry James Forman. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

WHAT are the motion pictures doing to children? At last an answer to this vexed question is provided in the findings of the Motion Picture Research Council under the support of the Payne Fund. For four years, 1929-1933, the study went forward, with twenty expert investigators considering hundreds of concrete instances of the effects upon juveniles of watching the films. The result was nine volumes of findings set forth in detail from various angles of approach, and these studies in turn have now been summarized in a book called "Our Movie Made Children." Admittedly the conclusions reached in this book are not final, but they are sufficiently challenging in their epitomizing of trends to bring every person with a social conscience up short before the fruits of the extra-curricular influence with which youngsters are in vivid contact during their visits to the cinema.

"It becomes, therefore, a matter of fundamental and critical importance to the parents of the land that what their children see should build up rather than break down the principles of conduct which have made the American nation," Mr. Forman says in the chapter entitled "Unmarked Slates." He had just been showing that juveniles are steadily being fed mentally and emotionally with so-called entertainment that ethically and morally tends to be offensive to the instinctive and developed inclinations of widely varied groups that are representative of the character of the whole people. Children of thirteen or younger, to the number of 13,000,000 in the United States alone, are being culturally, ethically affected by some of the films they see, films that do not reflect those social values which have been achieved by that great body of thinking, responsible persons who make the continuity of civilization possible. The total number of minors who make up the weekly national audience is estimated at 28,000,000, or 37 per cent of the whole attendance at motion picture theaters.

"Adults, as we should expect," says Mr. Forman, "are the least disturbed of all by what they see on the screen. To most of them it is 'only a picture.' The adult's mature realistic point of view, what has been called the 'adult discount,' takes into consideration the acting, the direction, the characterization of a picture. In short, it is critical. But it is absence of criticism, the wide-eyed acceptance of the screen as a transcript of life which makes seeing a movie so thrilling and soul-stirring an experience of the young." There is posed the whole problem, and that is why many parents are remiss in their duty when they neglect to inform themselves as to the character of the pictures their children are attending.

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The need is for adults to provide their children with something of a perspective on these motion pictures. Whether we are reconciled to them or not, the films are here and a part of the daily life, and we must make the best of them. Such perspective was provided by one typically wise mother to her troubled daughter, talking to her a long time about the distressing film that could not be dismissed from consciousness. The daughter was assured that these films show only a few experiences in the lives of imagined people, both pleasant and unpleasant, telling her that she could pity people who must live as some do who are represented in the movies, and at the same time by contrast appreciate her own opportunities.

That people generally must awaken from their indifference to the nature of the images that are being poured into the consciousness of the immature from the motion picture screen is one of the evident needs of the time. This book shows how tests were made with films giving true and false impressions of the people of other nations, and how the children's convictions fluctuated in consequence, how juveniles who had generally considered the Chinese to be a treacherous and menacing race as a result of seeing them persistently represented as villains in the films, formed a definitely more friendly feeling after seeing these people presented as friendly and admirable characters in a picture called "Son of the Gods."

Similarly marked changes of estimate followed a sympathetic presentation of Negro life, correcting an unfavorable estimate formed by seeing a brutal characterization of the black man. These and other similar findings were reached by Prof. L. L. Thurstone and Miss Ruth C. Peterson in their study called "Motion Pictures and the Social Attitudes of Children." They reviewed upward of 600 films in their search for suitable experimental material.

"The Relationship of Motion Pictures to the Character and Attitudes of Children," was the topic pursued by Mr. Mark A. Day and Mr. Frank Shuttleworth. They sought to differentiate between two classes of children, 102 "movie" and 101 "non-movie," that is, juveniles who go to pictures two, three or four times a week, and those who go once or twice a month, or never, or rarely. The children were approximately the same in age, sex, school grade and cultural background. It was found that "movie" children averaged lower in deportment records, did on the average poorer work in their school subjects, were rated lower in teachers' and classmates' estimates, were less coöperative and less self-controlled as measured by ratings and conduct tests, were slightly more deceptive in school situations, slightly less skillful in judging what is the most useful and helpful and sensible thing to do, and somewhat less emotionally stable. "Against this long record of disadvantages the 'movie' children are superior on only two measures: they are mentioned oftener than the others in the Guess Who test and are named more frequently as 'best friends' by their classmates." There is an examination in considerable more detail of the effect of attendance at movies on children's sleep, as well as other physical results of visits to the cinemas.

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"What Do They See?" is the title of Mr. Forman's chapter discussing the visual offerings in this new educational system, drawing upon Dr. Edgar Dale's study, "The Content of Motion Pictures and Children's Attendance at Motion Pictures." Dr. Dale sorted, classified and analyzed 1500 motion pictures and their contents, 500 pictures each for the years 1920, 1925 and 1930, feature pictures put out by the leading companies. He found that 82 per cent of the 1920 films dealt after the Hollywood manner with themes of crime, sex and love; in 1925, 79 per cent, and in 1930, 72 per cent. In the latter year, however, mystery and war pictures (which often included crime or violence) "rose from small figures to 9 per cent, which goes to swell the above totals." Between 75 and 80 per cent of all pictures were love, crime, sex or mystery films. What wonder, then, the author asks, that people of other countries, viewing this particular mirror of American life, so frequently conclude that the people of the United States must be a highly erotic and criminal nation?

"If children go to the movies they must see the regular run-of-the-mill output of love, sex and crime," Mr. Forman reminds us. Here, surely, is a cry to parents and guardians that they shall give some intelligent consideration to the nature of the pictures the children are seeing, that is, if they have any concern for the sort of contacts they are making. For association with crime, decadence and degeneracy in the imaginative realm of entertainment is association mentally and emotionally with debasing ideas.

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There need be no relaxation of one's opinion that the film producers should be made aware of their responsibility, and yet the first movement for reform might well come from those who have the responsibility for children. Such a movement could become effective quickly.

Such action would unquestionably lead to a revision of the motion picture producing codes now prevailing, codes which seem chiefly designed as ingenious specifications of ways to avoid the varying censorship customs in several of the states. Such a revision might even take into account this admirable program, offered by a high official of the leading producing group in a speech before a Chamber of Commerce in a large city: "This industry must have toward that sacred thing, the mind of a child . . . the same care about the impression made upon it that the best clergyman or the most inspired teacher of youth would have."

E. C. SHERBURNE

The second part of this review of Mr. Forman's book will appear in an early issue.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Special Session

MANY of our citizens, in their eagerness to have the drink question settled, have overlooked a fundamental principle. They have declared that in a democracy the people must be given a chance to vote. Persons opposed to repeal have been induced to petition for the special session on this ground.

Ultimately such matters must, of course, get back to the people, but the Federal Government and each of the forty-eight states have seen fit to provide that constitutional changes shall not be hastily made, but shall receive the deliberation of the representatives as well as the ratifying popular vote.

This double check on haste is not unusual in legal affairs.

Salesmen sometimes convince a man that he should trade away or sell his real estate. He may be willing to sign a deed, but in this State, in order to check against haste, as well as to protect family rights, the wife must be induced also to affix her signature.

In corporate practice many important matters must go not only before the board of directors but before the stockholders as well, in order to subject unwise proposals to fullest scrutiny.

It behooves all who are anxious to retain the proved usages of constitutional government to observe its spirit as well as its letter. The members of the Legislature may properly be subjected to intellectual persuasion. Their standing in the community or in their party or in their church is hardly a basis of argument; nor is it good citizenship to try to induce them to evade the responsibility they bear to deliberate this subject in the spirit of statesmanship. The Constitution does not contemplate and their oath of office does not allow them to put themselves into the menial position of automatons and pass the responsibility on to the people.—*Deseret News* (Salt Lake City, Utah).

How Repeal Would Affect Dry States

THOSE who would substitute state option for prohibition evidently fail to realize the vast difference in smuggling efficiency between then and now, and the comparative ease with which a small area can be flooded with illicit booze. In the old days it required a hazardous and costly week for the wagon load of liquor to reach the center of the dry state. The booze-laden truck can now reach it in a few hours. After passage of the Webb-Kenyon Act, the railroads would not knowingly accept illicit shipments, and their stations in dry states were closely watched. The smugglers now own their own transportation systems, which gives them maximum speed, secrecy, control, and almost unlimited range of movement. . . .

Are the dry states prepared to maintain a costly and ineffective patrol, day and night, around their respective borders, covering all thoroughfares and obscure trails, to search all incoming autos, rip open bales of hay, cotton and rags, any bundle in which liquor might be concealed, against the indignant protest of an outraged public? Only by such means could the patrol be effective.

Under state option, with extensive smuggling by auto, screened by a vast interstate traffic, a border patrol would be even more essential for a dry state than it now is for the Federal Government. If foiled at the surface, the rumrunners would take to the air . . .

Enforcement would be more burdensome and ineffective for the state than for the nation, because in the old days smuggling was too sporadic and poorly equipped to make it worth while for the liquor interests to encourage and back it. It is now highly organized and up to date. With the Eighteenth Amendment repealed, the liquor interests would doubtless become the greatest of trusts. . . . In its efforts to enlarge its markets it would doubtless spend large sums in propaganda, buying controlling interests in hostile newspapers and conniving with smugglers to systematically break down enforcement in dry states. . . .

Under state option, the cost of enforcement for the average dry state would doubtless be prohibitory. The state boundary is longer in proportion to its population than is the national boundary, and this is especially true of many dry states. . . .

Repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, and what happens? Whether the state remains dry on paper or not, it becomes actually wet. However bad the evil becomes, it has lost the power to handle it. If it tries to limit consumption by high taxes, or a dispensary system with high prices and rigid restrictions, it is on the toes of the liquor interests, which could, and doubtless would, cause it to be flooded with illicit booze. . . .

If liquor is smuggled over the state line at the same rate per thousand miles of boundary that it is smuggled over the national line, its quantity per capita will be far larger for the state than for the nation. For each thousand miles of boundary of the United States proper (that is the line bounding the forty-eight states) there are more than 11,000,000 inhabitants, but for each thousand miles of state boundary there is an average of less than 2,500,000. At the same smuggling rate, this would make a per capita of more than four for the state to one for the nation.—*H. G. Tyson*, in the *Christian Statesman*.

Refuses Beer Advertising

THE Ohio County News has refused to accept advertisements promoting the sale of 3.2 per cent beer, although asked to do so by two of the country's largest advertising agencies.

The reason for this refusal of lucrative advertising at a time when money is so badly needed is that we feel that the business of a newspaper should be to use its influence in advancing the things that are uplifting, rather than aiding movements that tend to degrade our citizenship.—*Ohio County News* (Hartford, Ky.).